HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV. NO. 310— BOMBAY THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S.

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,685
8 ,,	RANCHI ..	MOOLTAN× ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA× ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
23 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA× ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,902
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA×		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,902
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTAN× ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,685
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA× ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA× ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
6 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

† First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates —1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60. ,, to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56 —2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52, ,, to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Ticket at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1927		
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
4th April	MARCHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
29th Dec.	ALIPORE ..	Straits, China & Japan
1927		
4th Jan.	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	NALDERA ..	At Colombo for Australia
18th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	CHITRAL ..	At Colombo for Australia
1st Feb.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	NARKUNDA ..	At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	18 Dec.	30 Dec.
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.
CHOFUKU M.	..	5 Jan.	18 Jan.
YAMAGATA M.	3807	7 Jan.	21 Jan.
GENOA MARU.	6785	13 Jan.	30 Jan.
BIYO MARU	5480	19 Jan.	2 Feb.

* Passenger Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

Osaka Shosen Kaisha

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Heinan Maru ..	13th Dec.	30th Dec.
Hankow Maru ..	14th ,,	31st ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	18th ,,	3rd Jan.
*Shunko Maru ..	27th ,,	29th Dec.
Tacoma Maru ..	30th ,,	10th Jan.
Uga Maru	4th Jan.	17th ,,
Sumatra Maru ..	8th ,,	22nd ,,
Ishikari Maru ..	14th ,,	25th ,,
Indus Maru ..	25th ,,	4th Feb.

* Proceeds to Karachi

For Particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.

Phone No. 22130; Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

P. O. Box No. 355.

To Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22937

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,

Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926. 31st Dec.	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
1927 1st Jan.	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
3rd ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
5th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa
5th ,,	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Fares may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

KATNI
FIRE BRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
AND
REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS:— G. MACDONALD & CO., LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 20418.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE

ANNAS 4 A DAY
WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE
National Indian Life
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS
AFTER 18S
YOU GET Rs 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE
OF Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH
WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.
Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.
For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate St, Fort Bombay
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6/7 CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INSURANCE

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—
Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bungalow, Afzalgunj Road Hyderabad (Deccan)
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIK H. 376, Sandhurst Road Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent.)

Great Eastern Life Assurance
COMPANY, LIMITED.
INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
ESTABLISHED IN 1908
RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India
AGENTS WANTED
For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St, Fort, BOMBAY

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.
In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with liability shows a
Surplus of Rs 8,40,014
enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—
Rs. 5 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies
Provision has been made for Interim Bonuses.
PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.
LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,303. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,40,030.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.
Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % p.a.
Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security
APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus
Funds about Rs. 13 Lacs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month
Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street CALCUTTA. Or to
Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esbel Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

THE
INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
our SPECIALITY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITION
WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE
For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co. Secretaries and Managers

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED LINO OPERATORS who can compose correct six thousand ens per hour. Apply to the MANAGER, with testimonials.

WANTED— CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS, ACCOUNTANTS, AGENTS OVERSEERS, DOCTORS, etc. For employment. For terms send anna stamp EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY, Ludhiana.
A R1334

GUARANTEE EARN RS. 33 spare time easily by our "CONTRACT COUPON," Price Rs. 10, all orders with remittance received up to 31st December will get free New Year's present of "CALENDAR CLOCK." Agent GERMAN INTERNATIONAL FINANCE TRADING CORPORATION, Post Box 11204, Entally CALCUTTA.
T 27859

WANTED—(1) An ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT on a salary of Rs. 100 to 150 according to qualifications and experience with a practical knowledge of all the branches of Letter Presses and Litho Press, etc., etc. (2) A FOREMAN for the machine Department salary Rs. 100 to 150 per month according to qualifications and experience. (3) An AUDITOR and CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, salary Rs. 150 to 200 p.m. capable of auditing and centralizing Accounts with a practical knowledge and experience of Commercial and Government Accounts. The selected candidates for Nos. (1) and (2) will have to file a security of Rs. 3,000 and in case of No. (3) for Rs. 5,000. All appointments will be on 6 months' probation. Apply Box No. 1888, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle."
A 27890

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—One SHOP 53'x15' and 1st and 2nd Floors with Electric Fittings, opposite Messrs. Greaves Cotton Coy., Machinery Market Forbes St., Fort. Apply Messrs. SOONDERDAS & COY., Solicitors, 41, Hammam St., Fort, Bombay.
C 27896

MISCELLANEOUS.

HIRERS WANTED—For CINEMA PROGRAMMES 2½ hours each; Consisting features, Dramas, Comedies, News, Bookings for 1927. Cheapest Service. Agents wanted :—Apply "FILMS," c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1310

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Marzban Road Fort Bombay.
M 24891

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KASHMIR 11 lb. Fresh thin skin WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples Hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin ALMONDS, dried sweet APRICOTS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, Rs. 13 each, 5½lb. tin PURE HONEY, Rs. 8. Prices Postage included. List on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
F R3889

PROFESSION.

SEND your time and date of birth, or writing letter. One year reading Re. 1 Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive Rs. 10. THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota, Vizag, Dist. R3420

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH. CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10. Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem. Telegrams :—"CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

AUCTION SALE. Valuable, Artistic, specially made to order household furniture, etc., etc., will be sold at No. 6, Cooper House, Panday Road, Colaba, on THURSDAY, 30th at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) by CRAWFORD COY.
T R1369

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21936

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS. Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

CHANGE OF OFFICE

WE have REMOVED our Offices from 237, Frere Road to 139, MEDOWS STREET, Fort, Bombay from 29th December, 1926.

NAWROJI HORMUSJI & CO.,

ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING.

OUR establishment will be CLOSED on 28th, 29th and 30th of December, 1926, on account of the Annual Stock-taking. Our Zander Orthopedic and Medico Electric Institute will remain open as usual N POWELL & CO., Lamington Road, Bombay
27881

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per S.S. "SHUNKO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 27th of December from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Erieson and Richards, Company's Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

Manager.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

FURNITURE SALE TO-DAY AT 2.30 P.M. (S. T.) AT "COOPER HOUSE," 6, PANDEY ROAD, COLABA.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th December, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Cooper House," 6, Pandey Road, Colaba, the specially made-to-order complete household furniture, rich glass and crockery, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons, rich carpets, silk tapestry lined Chesterfield suite, very rich cabinets, English ice box, writing tables and show cases, reclining sofas, rich wooden bedsteads, mirror and plain almyrahs, and dressing chest of drawers, hatstander etc., etc.

The property of M. Hoggan, Esqr.

Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and artistic made-to-order furniture by Wimbridge a large lot of old and very rare Persian carved silverware, old curios, rare ornaments old china, motor car, etc.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Nowrojee Maneckjee Perveez. Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Adenwalla Mansion, Chowpatty, next to Orient Club, valuable and artistic made-to-order furniture by Wimbride, a large lot of old and very rare Persian carved silverware, old curios, rare ornaments, rich platedware entree, vegetable and luncheon dishes, mother-o-Pearl handle dessert and fish knives and forks in case, large tray, Chesteneld sofas and easy chairs, writing tables, carvers, teapoys, cloth press, wardrobes, Iron single and double bedseads, dressing table, English Ice box, surveying instrument in case, old China and 10-12 H.P. five seater Leon Bouley French motor car in good running order, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME AND VALUABLE, ARTISTIC MADE TO ORDER FURNITURE, MARBLE FIGURES, OLD CHINA, ETC., ETC.

On THURSDAY, the 13th proximo at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at Neville Building, above Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Graham Road, Ballard Pier (where the furiture have been removed for sale) valuable and handsome teak and blackwood artistic made to order furnitute, dining tables, arm chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner wagons, dumbwaiters, silk lined suite of drawing room sofas and easy chairs, mirror back cabinets, silver show cases, rich table ornaments, Iron single cots, mirror and panel door almyrahs, cloth and gown Press, Wardrobes, dressing chest of drawers, easy chairs, hat-stand, marble figures, and old China, electric table and ceiling fans, etc. & etc. the property of an officer of Messrs. Strauss and Co., Ltd. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

SPECIAL DECEMBER ISSUE

THE INDIAN REVIEW

EDITED BY G. A. NATESAN

INDIAN STATES & BRITISH INDIA
By Sir Valentine Chirol
LABOUR IN THE INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES. By Lady Chatterjee
ENGLISH IN INDIAN UNIVERSITIES
By James H. Cousins, D. Lit.
MAYA AND CARLYLE
By J. C. Molony, I. C. S.
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders, M. A.
THE LEAGUE AND WORLD-PEACE
By Prof. L. F. Rushbrook Williams
FEMALE EDUCATION IN BUDDHIST LITERATURE. By Dr. B. C. Law, M. A.
CO-ORDINATION OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES. By "A Friend of the Ryot"
THE CONFLICT OF MORAL IDEALS
By Prof. A. R. Wadia, M. A.
INDIAN CHURCH MEASURE
By Mr. K. W. Rama Rao, B. A., B. L.
THE SPIRIT CONSTRUCTIVE
By Prof. T. L. Vaswani
INDIA AND CHINA
By Mr. V. B. Metta
THE PEACE OFFERING
By Srimati Svarna Kumari Devi
MY EXPERIMENTS WITH TRUTH
By Mahatma Gandhi
OUR COUNTRYMEN ABROAD: In America; Kenya: Fiji: Rhodesia; New Zealand and Brazil.
THE FALLACY OF 1s. 6d.
By Mr. C. C. Javeri, B. A. (Cantab)
MISS. SAROJINI CHATTERJEE. (A Poem) By Mr. Bejoyananda Sen, B. L.
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS
PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

SINGLE COPY 8 (EIGHT) AS.

But given free to Subscribers of the INDIAN REVIEW who remit Rs. Five and enrol themselves for the year 1927. Note that V. Ps. cannot be sent and copies will be posted only on receipt of M. O. for Rs. (Five) or if by cheque for Rs. 5-4-0.

G. A. Natesan & Co., G. T Madras.

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE.

AMUSEMENTS

SPECIAL X'MAS WEEK

ALL COMEDY PROGRAMME
and for
The SECOND WEEK'S RUN

HAROLD LLOYD IN "HOT WATER"

A cyclonic comedy of newlyweds and meddling relatives !
For the time of your life see this riotous picture.

IF YOU'RE MARRIED
You will want to see this comedy.
IF YOU'RE SINGLE
You must see it !

"THE PLUMBER"

An amusing Mack Sennett Comedy.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.

TIME 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
PRICES :
Rs. 3-6, 3, 2-4, 1-8, As. 12 & 6.

SEE IT ALL FOR YOURSELF AT THE
PATHE CINEMA
Royal Opera House.
COME EARLY and avoid the Crush.

AMUSEMENTS

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL FILM Co.'s
First Social Picture

GIRL-MAD

Featuring

Miss SULOCHANA

The well-known Star of the Screen

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailo
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . . . . BOMBAY

The Entertainment that Remains the Delightful Memory

EVERY ACT
ATTRACTIVE, SENSATIONAL AND OF WONDERFUL NOVELTY
In the GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
From SATURDAY, 25th DECEMBER, 1926.
AT

KARLEKAR' KARLEKAR' KARLEKAR' GRAND CIRCUS CIRCUS CIRCUS

Location:—Nana's Chowk (opp: Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade)

DAILY 2 SHOWS

MATINEE 4-30 P. M. —— NIGHT 9-30 P. M.

CHILDREN UNDER TEN HALF PRICES EXCEPT GALLERY & SECOND CLASS.

Make your Teeth Strong with Kalzana

Very few people get enough calcium from their ordinary food. Yet medical science insists that it is the most important of all the minerals needed by the body. Kalzana is calcium in a palatable, easily digested form. Take a few tablets daily and provide your system with the material it needs to form strong, sound teeth, capable of lasting a life-time.

A Doctor of Dental Surgery writes: *"Kalzana makes the teeth strong and hard and so stops tooth-decay. I have often seen extraordinary results even after a few weeks' use."*

Look at your children's teeth. If the first set shows decay take heed of nature's warning. Let Kalzana help to produce a perfect second set. The most persistent use of the tooth-brush cannot indefinitely protect weak, poor quality teeth against decay.

Expectant and nursing mothers need Kalzana. It makes good the excessive loss of calcium, protects the teeth against decay and secures strong, safe teeth to their children.

Kalzana.
THE CALCIUM FOOD
Made by the Manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.
Sold at all chemists and stores.
Kalzana improves unhealthy condition of skin and blood and produces excellent results in :

TUBERCULOSIS ECZEMA ANAEMIA
BOILS MALARIA RICKETS
EXCESSIVE PERSPIRATION.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

...RK AND LIVERPOOL ...OTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 28.

...y	..12.59—.05
... .	..12.78—.05
... .	..12.98—.04
July	..13.16—.02
October	..13.33—.02
Middling Spot	..13.00—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York Dec. 28.

	Today's Price
January	..12.63—.08
March	..12.70—.08
Middling Spot	..12.63—.08

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Dec. 28.

Day's	Receipts at all U. S. Ports	91.000 BALES.
,,	Exports to Great Britain	..10.000 ,,
,,	Exportsto The Continent	..45.000 ,,

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.

New York, Dec. 28.

	Today's Price.
January	12.61
March	12.80
May	12.98
NEW YORK NOON CALL.	
January	12.60
March	12.78
May	12.95
NEW ORLEANS. 9. 55 A.M.	
January	12.62
March	12.71

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 28.

	Opening	
December		6.63+.02
January	.. 6.71	6.65+.01
February	..	6.68+.01
March	..6.83	6.77+.02
April	..	6.81+.02
May	..6.95	6.89+.02
June	..	6.92+.01
July	..7.05	6.99+.01
August	..	7.02+.01
September	..	7.05+.01
October	..7.13	7.07+.01
November	..	7.09+.02
December	..7.18	7.10+.01
Middling Spot		6.87+.06

SALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 28.

	Today's Sales	
Sales at Liverpool	.. 5.000	BALES
Sales at Speculation	.. 100	,,
Sales of East Indian Cotton	.. Nil.	,,

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 28

	Today's Opening	Today's Closing
December		13.04—.05
January		12.90—.05
February		12.77—.05
March	12.80	12.63—.05
April		12.56—.05
May		12.51—.05
June		12.47—.05
July	12.60	12.42—.05
August		12.44—.05
September		12.50—.05
October		12.50—.05
November		12.40—.08
December		12.40—.08
Sakellaridis, F.G.F.		
Spot		14.05—.10

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 28.

	Today's Closing	
Scinde Good	.. 4.90+.10	
,, Fully Good ..	.. 5.15+.10	
,, Fine	.. 5.40+.10	
BENGAL Good ..	.. 5.00+.10	
,, Fully Good	.. 5.25+.10	
,, Fine ..	.. 5.50+.10	
OOMRA. Good ..	.. 5.75+.10	
,, Fully Good ..	.. 6.00+.10	
,, Fine	.. 6.26+.10	
BROACH. Good ..	.. 5.70+.10	
,, Fully Good ..	.. 6.00+.10	
,, Fine ..	.. 6.30+.10	

WHEAT

London, Dec. 28.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 50/6.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62 1/2 lb:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 50/6.
Market:—Easier due to larger worlds shipments.
Wheat, Australian :—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 53/6.
Market:—Easier.
Wheat, Choice white Karachi,
Dec./Jan. shipment value. 55/-
Wheat afloat to the United Kingdom, 1,855,000 quarters.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 28.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Dec./Jan. shipment buyers £16-17-6.
Apl./May shipment Nominal £16-10-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 28.

Linseed, oil, naked, London cwt:—
Jan/Apl. delivery. 30/-
May/Aug. delivery Buyers. 29/9.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 28.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
Dec/Jan. shipment offered £14-17-6.
Market:—Weak, business is very small.
Linseed, Bombay :—
Dec./Jan. shipment nominal £18-0-0.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 28.

Cottonseed, Bombay,
Dec/Jan. shipment sellers £7-10-0.
Castorseed, Bombay,
Dec/Jan. shipment sellers £19-0-0.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold, ton:
Dec/Jan. shipment snominal £17-17-6.
Rapeseed, Toria,
Dec/Jan. shipment sellers £17-15-0.
Jan/Feb. shipment Quoted £17-7-6.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 28.

Smoked Sheet, Standard. S. D.
Ribbed, lb. spot. .. 1/7 Buyers.
Smoked sheet, standard, ribbed,
lb. spot. .. .. 1/7-1/8 Sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb. spot. 1/6-3/4 Buyers.
Pale Crepe, lb. spot. 1/7 Sellers.

COFFEE

New York, Dec. 28.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7, quality), spot. 15-1/8

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 28.

Demand Bills 484.87

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Dec. 28.

The weekly cotton statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follow:—

	Weeky-Ending 25 12 26	
Total in Sight ..	12,375,000	Bales.
Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply.	508,000	,,
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	64,000	,,
American Cotton, Visible Supply	7,144,000	,,
Other Cotton, Visible Supply	425,000	,,
Total Sales	28,000	,,
East indian Cotton Sales		,,
Total Speculation		
Total Exported ..		
East Indian Cotton, Exported		
East Indian Cotton, Stock	5,000	,,
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	500	,,
East Indian Cotton Actual Export. ..	400	,,
East Indian Cotton Imports ..	1,000	,,
East Indian Cotton Speculation.		
American Cotton Afloat	241,000	,,
East Indian Cotton Afloat	4,000	,,
Total Afloat	325,000	,,
Takings of the World's Spinners American cotton	429,000	,,

SAVE YOUR VALUABLES.

Can you afford to take chances on the safety of your valuable papers when you can have absolute safety for them in our SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT for only Rs. 20 a year?

Our great Vault provides a place of perfect security and renders the care and anxiety of watching and guarding valuables unnecessary.

For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS—Natural Reaction—Some long liquidation.

LOCAL—Heavy arrivals—Market closed.

Private Cables:—
Messrs. Patel Bros. have received today the following cables:—
New York May highest 13·08 at the opening, lowest 12·90 at 12-20, a. m., Liverpool—Market eased on long liquidation of near positions.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable dated 28th. inst. (1-5 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co. Advance caused by absence of selling orders, fears of manipulation buying of January in New York. May have a reaction at any time but think favourably of the market in the long run.

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened 6 points higher, but gradually kept on decline till 12·20 p. m. when prices show a drop of 18 points from the highest reached on long liquidation. Thereafter prices imroved and finally closed at a decline of 2 to 5 points. Spot quotations were reduced by 5 points to 13·00. The New Orleans futures market closed at a decline of 8 points.

LOCAL MARKET.

The Bombay Cotton market remained closed to day owing to the death of Swami Shradhanandji—

To-day's arrival in Bombay are reported very heavy at a figure of 50.535 Bales. This figure includes 45.587 Bales from Khandesh & Berar districts. Our private reports say that shippers are buying rather freely in the interior markets at about Rs. 5/- higher than local ruling prices.

TENDERS.

	To-day	Total.
Bengal Dec. Jan. ..	300	300
Oomra Dec. Jan. ..	1900	8600

Yesterday the Ready Cotton Market was rather active with a good demand from shipers who are anxious to cover up their commitments for December & January shipments.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Dec. 29.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September This year	Last year
Khandesh	11,880	94,693	1,19,015
Central India ..	6,656	39,427	95,769
Barsi and Nagar ..	5,921	43,125	54,156
Hyderabad-Gaorani	2,007	10,600	18,167
Berar	13,614	1,24,121	1,21,684
Central Provinces ..	5,509	32,365	57,407
Total Oomras	45,587	3,44,331	4,66,198
Dholera	303	7,353	61,933
N.W. Provinces	753	32,333	1,08,803
Rajputana	719	8,537	28,477
Sind-Punjab ..	2,844	25,792	68,806
Broach		134	2
Coompta & Dharwar		12,252	12,010
Westerns- Northerns	176	7,563	6,501
Cocoanada		395	1,471
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	150	4,586	6,441
Persian		2,806	1,689
American		41,699	143
Egyptian and African		18,822	27,525
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.		44	352
Total	50,535	5,06,597	7,90,351

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st. Sept. to 23 d. Dec. Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	3,627	76,914	1,26,150
Japan & China ..	13,666	1,18,835	2,52,668
Coast Ports ..		3,778	7,601
Up-country by Rail		34,686	4,012
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		48,729	60,480
Total	17,293	2,82,952	4,50,911

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec, 29.

1926/1927 Crop.

Bengal	M. G. F.G. ..	223/28
	,, Fine	228/32
	,, S. Fine	237/42
Khandeish M. G. Fine		230/37
Mathia F. G.		228/32
Akola/Khamgaon		242/45
Dhamangaon M. G. Fine		248/52
Wardha/Nagpur		256/63
Sanavad		238/42
Jalna/Aurangabad		238/42
Barsi		235/41
Warangal		255
Purna		270
Punjab American		265/72

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

The Linseed market ruled very dull with more sellers and prices showed a gradual decline.

The Wheat market ruled steady with a better enquiry. There was improved demand specially for may delivery.

	Rs. as p.
Linseed May	10/1/6
Wheat January	7/9/6
Wheat May	7/6/0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

	cwts.
Wheat	24,700
Linseed	4,020
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	460
Gingellyseeds	2,980
Peppyseed	30
Groundnuts	24,905
Castorseed	4,611
Rice	6,512
Myrabollams	1,572
Cottonseed S	33,190
Mowraseed	1,894
Gram	5,087
Jowar	1,400
Barley	347
Pairee	10,584
Coal	2,170 tons

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

London quotations showed improvement of 3/16d per oz. China reports are also better but the undertone is reported uncertain. Our market opened quiet with local Chokai sellers. At the same time shorts in Magasar delivery were also covering freely Owing to failure of tenders, shorts were feeling uneasy and caused a good improvement in ready as well as Magasar delivery Finally the market closed as under:—

	Rs. as. p.
Bar Silver Ready	57/0/0
Magasar delivery	57/3/0
Posh delivery	56/15/0
Mah.. delivery	56/13/0
Double options premium.	
Posh delivery	1/4/0
Mah. delivery	1/14/0

London tone:—Steady. India bought for immediate shipment. market closed with sellers at the rate. There are considerable buyers at a slightly lower rate.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

The Bombay Gold market ruled easy on account of higher exchange quotations. There is little better enquiry to day and the market closed as under:—

	Rs. as. p.
Bar Gold Ready	21/6/6
Bar Gold Posh delivery	21/6/6
Bar Gold Mah. delivery	21/6/9
Bar National Bank	21/12/0
Bar Chartered Bank	21/11/0
Bar Central Bank	21/10/0
Sovereigns Ready	13/7/6
Posh delivery	13/7/6
Mah. delivery	13/7/6
Double options premium.	
Posh delivery	0/1/6
Mah. delivery	0/2/6

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

A press communique sissued by the Dy Controller of the Currency says.

BOMBAY, Dec. 28.

No sterling was sold by Government during the week ending the 25th. December 1926.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling.)

	Remittances during the week ending 25 th. Dec. 1926.	Total Remittances from 1st. April. 1926 to 25th. December 1926.
Sterling purchased in India		
Sterling taken over in London.		
Transfer from Paper Currency reserve in England to Home Treasury	(a)	23,125,000
Transfer from Gold Standard Reserve in England to Home Treasury		
Council Bills		
Total		23,125,000

(a) Includes £ 1,425,000 remitted to mete sales of sterling.

A message from Lisbon says that the fire on the steamer "Chindwin" mentioned in message of the 23rd of December has been extinguished and the "Chindwin" has left for Liverpool on the 26th of December.—Reuter's Special.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

T C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/16,
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 850.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 935.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 920.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 134 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs 276 1/2.
CROSS RATES—
London—New Pork Dol. 4 85 1/2.
London—Paris Frcs. 122.40.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London Brussels Frcs. 34.83.
London—Rom eLiras 107,00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35
Tone of Exchange:—Steady market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

3 Months	4-9/16 per cent.
6 Months	4-17/32 per cent.
Call Money 3-3/4 per cent.	
1 month 3 per cent.	
3 months 4 per cent.	
6 months 4 per cent.	
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.	
Imperial Bank of India rate 4 per cent.	
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.	

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 28.

Silver:—India bought and sold. Small offerings. Market quiet.

Spot	24-15/16
Forward	24-7/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 28.

Open market price.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. ..	£4-4-11-1/2

METALS.

London, Dec. 28.

Copper, English Best Selected,	£63-3/8
Copper Braziers, ...	£72
Yellow Metal, ...	£67
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£28-7/8
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge,	£16-3/8
Tin, English Ingots, ...	£296

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 28.

T.T. Berlin on London ..	20.36-1/8
T.G. Amsterdam on London	12.12-1/2
T.T. Brussels on London ..	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London ...	31.73
T.T. Milan on London ..	106.48
T.T. Berne on London ..	25.09
T.T. Paris on London ..	122.45

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 28.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£ 19-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register.) ..	£113-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10-3/4
National Bank..	£48
Eastern Bank	£6-1/8
Funding Loan 4%	£85
Conversion Loan	£74-7/8
Indian Loan 5½%	£101-3/4
Rupee Paper 3½%	£57
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	£71
Government Securities 3% ..	£59-3/4
Consols	£53-7/8
War Loan 5%	£100-3/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£92

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/2.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 95/4/0.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/5.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/8.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1923 Rs. 104/8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/2.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/10.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/10.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/12.

6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/12.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/12.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 88.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 114.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/42 Rs. 104.

Tone of Market:—Quiet; Forward rates for 3½ per cent Rs. 78/3; 1945/55 Rs. 103/4.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Dec. 29.

Ready Prices have dropped by about an Anna or two per cent. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled weak evidencing a drop of about 3 to 4d per cwt in yesterday's closing price-levels. The Market on the whole has ruled steady but quiet.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/10 per cwt.
Transhipment 13/8 per cwt FBH.
Shipment December sh 19/10 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Jan-Feb.March sh 20/7 per cwt FBH.
Shipment July-Aug Sept. sh 17/11 per cwt FBH.
Jamnagar C I F Ship. Dec- sh 20/2 per cwt FBH.
Ship January sh 20/6 per cwt FBH.
Ship. Jan-Feb-March sh 20/8 per cwt FBH.

B E B Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/10 per cwt FBH.
Shipment November sh 19/7 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Decebber sh 19/8 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Jan-Feb- March sh 20/6 per cwt FBH.

Belgian Beet Sugar:—
Shipment December sh 19/8 per cwt FBH.

German Crystal Sugar:—
Shipment Nov-Dec. sh 19/3 per cwt FBH.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Bombay, Dec. 29.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	,,	0 10 6
Century	,,	0 10 3
Jacob	,,	0 10 3
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 10 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 10 3
Apollo	,,	0 10 3
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:—		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 14 0
Century 91 1/2.92 1/2	,,	0 13 9
Century 6404.8705	,,	0 14 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 3
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0 14 3
Phoenix	,,	0 14 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 13 3
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 13 9
Kalamardan	,,	0 13 9
Daud Sahib	,,	0 13 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 14 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 3
David Mill	,,	0 14 6
Apollo	,,	0 14 0
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	,,	0 13 6
Gold Mohor	,,	0 13 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 13 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 13 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 12 9
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 13 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 12 9
Sakuntala	,,	0 12 6
Sundari Brand	,,	0 12 6
Globe	,,	0 12 3
Rachael	,,	0 12 6
Palkhi	,,	0 13 0
Maher	,,	0 13 0
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 13 0
Textile	,,	0 13 0
Century	,,	0 13 0
Maher	,,	0 13 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	0 15 6
Jacob	,,	0 14 6
Century	,,	0 14 6
Mun Mill	,,	0 15 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	0 14 6
Century	,,	0 14 6
Jacob	,,	0 13 6
Mun Mill	,,	0 14 0
1386 Tata	,,	2 12 6
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	,,	3 12 0
Century	,,	4 2 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 2 3
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 2 3
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	10 12 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 8 0
58000 Kurla	,,	8 4 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 7 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pebaney	,,	7 5 0
Hindustan	,,	7 5 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6 8 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 0
Textile	,,	0 13 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 13 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 3 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 2 0
Apollo David	,,	2 2 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 0 9
Great	,,	1 0 0
Phoenix	,,	1 1 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 1 3
Tata	,,	1 1 0
CHADAR Kori Calander:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 14 6
David	,,	0 14 0
Mahel	,,	0 11 0

JAVA SUGAR

London, Dec. 28.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Calcutta.
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 21/- offered.
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/1-1/2 offered.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 18/3 offered.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F Bombay.
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 21/1 offered.
Java Sugar, Fine white, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F Karachi.
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 21/1-3/4 offered.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 28.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-3/8%
,, 7 Day's Market Loans	4-1/2%
Bank Bills, 3 months ..	4-9/16%
Bank Bills, 6 months ..	4-17/32%
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months ..	5-1/4%
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months ..	5/3/4%

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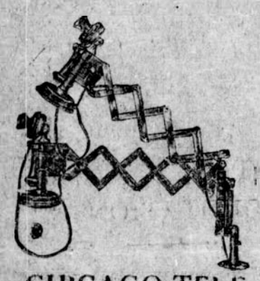

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EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

INDIAN WEEKL STATISTICS.

28th. December 1926.

RECEIPTS. WEEK ending 18th. Dec.

1926 Bales	1925 Bales.		EXPORTS. Week ending 18th. Dec. 1926 Bales	1925 Bales.
1971	3130	CALCUTTA.	..	28
88088	130636	BOMBAY *	31967	44617
21493	57277	KARACHI.	9889	17584
465	1753	MADRAS.	..	61
..(a)		RANGOON.	106	1512
..	..	TUTICORIN.	..	..
112017	192796		41962	63802

RECEIPTS. 1st Sept. to 18th. Dec.

1926.	1925.		EXPORTS. 1st.. Sept. to 18th. Dec. 1926.	1925.
10464	10700	CALCUTTA.	8506	7784
348396	646057	BOMBAY.	172599	331988
79696	286932	KARACHI.	76182	109558
28798	40919	MADRAS.	13972	31287
5875(a)	..	RANGOON.	10164	16912
4409	9948	TUTICORIN.	10058	42818
477632	994556		291481	540347

(a) to 11th. Dec. * Includes Coastal Ports & reshipments of Foreign Cotton.

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI.

Week ending 27th. Dec. 1926.	1925.	1st. Sept. to 27th. Dec. 1926.	1925.
1547.	1817	7282	13822

EXPORTS From KARACHI.

Week ending 14th. Dec. 1926.	1925.		1st. Sept. to 14th. Dec. *1926.	1925.
..	..	UNITED KINGDOM	3549	6958
5	8198	CONTINENT.	55840	68556
..	..	CHINA.	1535	5450
..	..	JAPAN.	1252	24842
1107	2295	BOMBAY (a)	4955	11954
..	..	U. S. A.	676	1500
1112	10493		67807	119260

* Adjusted.
(a) Includes cotton for transhipment.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKETS

BOMBAY, Dec. 28.

Messrs. Langley & Co., have issued the following weekly market report:—

AMERICANS.

We have to report a further improvement, the New York January and March contracts showing nett advances over the week of 44 and 41 points respectively.

Expectations of an advance in view of the recent ginning figure have been realised. The steadying influence of the comparatively small ginning figure on the 20th instant has been further augmented by unfavourable weather which two factors have provided fresh stimulus in the nature of trade buying and short covering.

While it may be argued that this season's crop is already assured to be well in excess of the world's requirements, it would be unreasonable to expect the market to totally disregard the possibility of the ultimate yield falling short by a several hundred bale of Final Bureau estimate, particularly in view of the popularly accepted fact that the market at 11 3|4-12 Cents had probably discounted a larger figure than the last Bureau's estimate of 18,618,000 bales, as a great many people were talking of a 20 million bale crop, without linters.

Our expectations as expressed in our recent circulars of a gradually improving market, have so far been realised and we still look for a continuance of same.

BOMBAY.

In sympathy with the advance in Americans, level of contracts has been raised by about Rs. 12.

Despite the disparity ruling between American and Indian cotton the local market has shown its readiness to follow the advance in Americans.

Apart from hedge selling, which is only moderate, there appears to be little disposition to sell at these levels and should the buying by Japanese Exporters, which has been in evidence during the last few days, continue, it is unlikely that any improvement in our parity will be seen for the time being.

With the prospect of prices being maintained on the other side, we look for a continuance of steady markets here. Business which is being booked with Japan at the moment, we understand, is very largely for January shipment and in view of the unusually small business booked for February March this season, we may expect a fairly steady demand from the Far East. It must be remembered that the nature of Japanese and Chinese Mills' produce renders a large consumption of Indian cotton absolutely necessary, consequently demand from the Far East will come regardless of our parity with American cotton.

PROTEST AGAINST 18D. RATIO.

The following is an extract from a letter received by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas from the President, the Nira Canal Development Association, Baramati.—d/24th December 1926.

"I have been asked by the Association to inform you that, the above Association at its meeting held yesterday unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"The Association is of opinion that the agriculturists are hard hits by the exchange rates of 18d. and in their opinion the abnormal fall in the cotton rate is to a considerable extent due to this exchange ratio. They have been deprived of 12½ per cent of their legitimate dues by the present exchange rate, and if this rate continues, agriculture is sure to receive a severe set back."

"The Association consists of over 6,000 members from Nira Vally and some of them are very intelligent and enthusiastic agriculturists capable of understanding the exchange problem."

"The Association is much thankful to you for vigorously carrying on the exchange controversy, and it is hoped you would succeed in carrying out your point in the Assembly."

BUSINESS CYCLES

Dr. W. C. Mitchell, the director of the National Bureau of Economic Research, U. S. A. has been investigating the length of business cycles in the world. His findings are set forth in the following tabulation, which seems to indicate that the cycle is the shortest in America and the longest is in China.

Country	Period	Number of cycles	Average duration of Years
United States	1796/1923	32	4.0
Japan	1890/1920	7	4.3
Russia	1991/1925	7	4.9
South America	1890/1920	6	5.0
Argentina	1890/1920	6	5.0
Brazil	1866/1921	7	5.0
Canada	1883/1924	4	5.1
Germany	1848/1925	15	5.1
India	1889/1920	6	5.2
France	1838/1920	15	5.5
Austria	1866/1922	10	5.6
Sweden	1892/1920	5	5.6
Australia	1890/1924	6	5.7
England	1793/1920	22	5.8
Netherlands	1891/1920	5	5.6
Italy	1888/1920	5	6.4
China	1888/1920	5	6.4

While the foregoing figures suggest that the average length of business cycle in India has been 5.2 years, Dr. Mitchell points out that no two cycles have been equal in duration and that some have lasted for many years and others have come to an end in a year or so.

This is the weakness of the theory. Everyone admits that there are cycles, but no one is able to predict when one will end and another will begin.

Hence it is doubtful whether the study of the theory of cycles has any practical guidance. Everyone knows that death is certain but only the murderer knows when he is to be hanged. If it were otherwise, all humanity will be unhappy. So it is with business too. It would be paralyzed if it were known that a crisis was certain at a particular time.

Therefore it is impossible for us to foresee exactly the future and because we can not we are happier and efficient. All one can do is to take care of his physical and financial health by obeying to natural laws and allow sufficient margin for mistakes or accidents in one's calculations.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

December 29.
S S Masula, Kane, Moulmein.
S S Cape de Monte, Jones, Genoa.

DEPARTURES.

December 30.
S S Alipore, Harrison, Kobe.
S S Ambedi, Bhondra, Karachi.
S S Hhunko Maru, Tasaki, Karachi.
S S Heinam Maru, Kubo, Kobe.
S S Maur, Ramslond, Bangkok.
S S Newby Hall, Butler, Rangoon.

LOADING.

December 29.
Steamer Circassia for Liverpool.
Steamer Crostafels for Hamburg.
Steamer Barpeta for Busreh.
Steamer Capi de Monte for Genoa.

S S Masula:—The B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer Masula, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmen with a cargo of rice.

S S Cape de Monte:—The M. Italiana steamer Cape de Monte, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo.

S S Alipore:—The P & O S. N. Co.'s steamer Alipore, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottob cargo.

S S Ahmedi:—The Eastern S. N. Co.'s steamer Ahmedi will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with some bottom cargo.

S S Shunko Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Shunko Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S Heinam Maru:—The O.S.K. steamer Heinam Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Maur:—The F.F. Cambpbell Co.'s steamer Maur, 649 tons Captain G. Ramsland, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

S S Newby Hall:—The J. F. Co.'s steamer, Newby Hall, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

December 29.

S S Rampura for London:—2 bales cow hides, C Rahimtoola and Sons, 2 bales goat skins C Rahimtoola and Sons, 10 bdles lizard skins M M and Co., 4 bales woollen carpets RAminoff, 2 bdles woollen carpets A Azizullahoff, 8 bdles lambskins A Azizullahoff, 1 bdles numdhas D Chellaram, 3 bales brassware Thos Cook and Son Ltd., 20 bales lambskins Arthur Dyas and Co Ltd., 1 case casings Union Casing Supplying Co., 2002 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co. Ltd., 1 bdle fox skins A Azizullahoff, 1 pkg. woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 19 bales cow and calf hides A H L Tharia, 2 bales sheep skins H N Huji Esq., 6 bdles woollen carpets H A Ebrahimoff.

For Marseilles:—3000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros., 1 bale and 1 cask lizard skins M A Dost Mahomed.

For New York:—85 cwt gum tragakanth M H Debdasty.

For Constantinople:—17 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd., 143 cwt mehdi powder A A Kader.

S S Aquilia for Genoa:—220 bales raw cotton Italinada Cotton Co Ltd., 7000 cwt linseed D Sassoon and Co. Ltd., 220 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S.S. Cape-de-Monte for Genoa: 300 bales raw cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ltd, 110 bls. raw cotton A Khimji & Co, 2000 cwt ground nuts J. Ramchand.

For Marseilles:—950 tons manganese ore The Central India Mining Co.

S S Hatkhola for Hamburg:—2100 cwt groundnut oil cake N V Velmahomed.

S S Ridderkark for Hamburg:—4000 cwt groundnut oil cake, J Permanand and Co., 2000 cwt groundnut oil cake Haridas Sons and Co., 1060 cwt. groundnut oil cake S Bannister and Co. Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—2000 cwt groundnut oil cake J Permanand and Co., 2000 cwt linseed oil cake J Permanand and Co., 2100 cwt groundnut oil cake S Bannister and Co Ltd., 1020 cwt. linseed oil cake S Bannister and Co. Ltd.

For Ghent:—220 bales raw cotton Chachaty and Thackersey Ltd., 385 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Bassono for Antwerp:—220 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros., 185 bales raw cotton The Bombay Co. Ltd., 100 bales raw cotton The Patel Cotton Co. Ltd., 100 cwt gunkadaya S Khetsey and Co.

For Barcelona:—750 bales raw cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

For Ghent:—660 bales raw cotton The Bombay Co. Ltd.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton waste C Peraj and Co., 100 bales cotton fly M Mafatlal and Co., 123 bales raw wool A Salemahomed and Co., 417 cwt dill seed J Dayall.

For Marseilles:—75 bales raw cotton B Cursondas and Co., 2000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros., 4 pots Palma Rosa oil Volkart Bros.

For Glasgow:—1300 cwt groundnut oil cake Moosabhoy & Co. 1000 cwt linseed oil cake Moosabhoy and Co.

For Barcelona:—100 bales raw cotton B Cursondas and Co., 25 bales raw cotton K M Nathoo.

S S Crostenfels for Hamburg:—2000 cwt groundnut oil cake S Bannister and Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

December 29.

S S Assyria from Liverpool. Agents:—Graham Trading Co. Ltd.

From Liverpool:—1325 cases and 1135 bales cottons and woollens, 21 bales and 316 cases cotton, woollen and art silk piecegoods, 165 cases and 161 bales cotton and art silk yarn, 19 bales and 8 cases cotton and woollen tents, 51 cases and 8 bales cotton, woollen and art silk goods, 102 cases cotton and art silk, 10 cases handkerchiefs, 930 bales American cotton, 34 cases cycles and parts, 16 cases ink, 14 cases labels, 25 cases tacks, 85 cases bolts and nuts, 60 cases beer, 24 cases hams and bacons, 12 cases table salt, 12 cases welt yarn, 165 cases biscuits, 10 cases plate glass, 15 cases hammers, 70 bdles and bs steel bars, 50 bdles shovels, 25 bales wool, 23 bales, 6 cts. and 5 H/hds earthenware, 500 bdles steel sheets, 8 bdles and 81 cases provisions, 18 cases tubes 14 cases tiles, 26 cases bedsteads, 69 bdles springs, 542 drums caustic soda, 10 cases carbonate of amonia, 30 kegs borax powder, 20 D/bags ghee, 100 D/bags fine salt, 120 drums bleaching powder, 10 kegs acetate of lead, 1000 boxes tin plates, 30 bales millboards, 12 cts and 53 cases cardboard boxes, 2080 plate hard spelter, 194 bdles Y. metal braigers, 1250 bdles gal. iors sheets, 10 kegs grease, 4 cases lubricating oil and motor grease, 50 cases chocolate and confectionery, 120 drums sulphide of sodium, 300 bags bicarbonate of soda, 117 bales old newspaper, 25 cts. tanks, 36 pieces fire clay, 86 cases cigarettes and tobacco 15 cases apothecarcan ware, 10 cases mohir seal ends, 33 bales wool tops, 2966 bdles and 1296 coils steel hoops, 26 cases bobbins and shuttles, 275 cases condensed mil, 200 bags dairy salt, 125 bls. grapes, 400 cases, 1555 boxes and 16 bdles soap, 356 bdles and pieces tubing, 34 cks, 7 kegs, and 4 drums colour, 30 cases cotton and art silk, 20 pieces steel tyres textures, 1 drum mineral oil.

TATA BANK SHARE-HOLDER'S MEETING.

RECEIVER'S STATEMENT.

To receive the statement of the receiver in respect of the proceedings and the present position of the liquidation of the Bank, the shareholders of the Tata Industrial Bank Ltd. (in liquidation) met in an extra-ordinary meeting on Wednesday evening at the Central Bank Building, Bombay. Mr. S. B. Billimoria, the liquidator, presided.

Mr. Billimoria said that during the year ended August 5, 1926, 424 shares of the Central Bank of India Ltd. were issued to the shareholders of the Tata Bank and the remaining 1,989 shares of the Central Bank in exchange for 3,978 shares of the Tata Bank had not yet been issued. A further sum of Rs. 31,280-5-0 out of Rs. 2,39,471-10-0 received in respect of 9,627 shares of the Central Bank (the allotments of which was not claimed by the shareholders of the Tata Bank) was paid to the parties entitled to it, leaving a balance of Rs. 62,759-10-0 unclaimed. The claims of all dissenting shareholders had been disposed of and the delay in closing up the winding up of the Bank was due to the litigation by Mr. P. P. Shamdasani which was pending.

After receiving the statement, the meeting dispersed.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

FRIDAY, December 31.
Banks closed: New Year's Eve.

Public meeting of Muslims, Nawab's Masjid, Bhendi Bazar, 9 p.m. (B.T.)

1st day of the sitting of Shwetamber Sthanakwasi Jain Conference, Madhav Bag, C.P. Tank Road, 11-30 a.m.

S.S. "Kaiser-e-Hind" with English Mails of Dec. 16, due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, January 1, 1927.
Banks closed: New Year's Day.

The S. S. Ranpura with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Xmas traffic (season's greetings at reduced rates) will not be accepted for Egypt and Cyprus.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An Urgent Meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Friday), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road.

LADIES' CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A public condolence meeting of the ladies of Bombay will be held to-day (Thursday) in Marwari Vidyalaya Hall at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to express profound sorrow and regret for the brutal murder of Swami Shradhanandji.

JAIN CONFERENCE.

The sittings of the Shwetamber Sthanakwasi Jain Conference will be held at Madhav Bag, C. P. Tank Road on Friday (December 31), Saturday (1st prox.) and Sunday (2nd prox.) at 11-30 a.m.

RASHTRIYA STRI SABHA.

A public condolence meeting of the ladies of Bombay will be held at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Thursday) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to express profound regret and sorrow for the brutal murder of Swami Shraddhanandji. All are requested to attend.

MAZAGON INSTITUTE.

The Annual Dance of Mazagon Institute will be held on Saturday (1st prox.) at 9-30 p.m. at the Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road. New Victoria Zazz band will be in attendance. Price of Ticket Rs. 3-6 including Tax Tickets will not be available at the door. Invitation card is enclosed herewith.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Nalders" with Mails from London of 23rd instant left Marseilles at 11-30 a.m. on the 25th instant.

The B. I. s.s. "Rohna" is expected to arrive here on Monday the 3rd proximo.

The Clan line s.s. "Macfadyen" arrived in London in the afternoon of 23rd instant.

The Clan line s.s. "MacIver" left Liverpool on the evening of the 24th instant.

LADIES' CONDOLENCE MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Rashtrya Stree Sabha, Hind Mahila Samaj, Stree Samaj and a Sarasvat Mahila Samaj, a public meeting will be held in connection with the death of Swami Shardhanand, at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) today (Thursday) when Mr. Govindlal Shivalal, Dr. Savarkar, Dr. Kalyandas Desai, Mr. Bhavanidas Motivala and others will speak. A procession of ladies will start from Marwari Vidyalaya and reach Madhav Bag, for offering prayers.

All ladies are cordially invited to attend.

W. I. A. A. ACTIVITIES.

The following are some of the latest activities of the W. I. A. A.

Regarding Chambal River Crossing, it was decided to write to the Gwalior Government to ascertain whether they are prepared to pay half the cost of a bridge over the Chambal River.

Point Duty Constables—Pedder Road, Warden Road: received a letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Police stating that the matter was having his attention.

The Traffic Sub-Committee were instructed to inspect the various stopping places of the Tramway Buses and submit their report.

22 new members were elected, a healthy sign.

ALOYSIAN RALLY OF CATHOLICS.

To-morrow (Friday) under the auspices of the Diocese of Damaun there will be grand celebrations at Bandra of the becentenary of the Canonidation of St. Aloysius, the day on which the celebrations will take place in Rome. The morning programme will begin with an open air Mass at 7-15 a.m., on the grounds of the new St. Andrews' School building, Bandra, with a sermon by the Very Reverend D. D'Sa, Vicar of St. Andrews' Church, Bandra. After Mass two short addresses will be delivered by Messrs. A. Menedes, B.A., and Joseph Alex. Dias, Solicitor, followed by a procession to Mount Mary's, Bandra, at 9-30 a.m. In the evening there will be a drama preceded by a short address by W. Pereira, B.A., All Catholics of Bombay and its suburbs, sodalities, confraternities and other Catholic societies, of various parishes are cordially invited to participate in the function.

Y. M. C. P. A. 12TH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A meeting in connection with the Y. M. C. A. XIIth National Convention will be held at the Y.M.C.A. (Wodehouse Road, Fort), to-day (30th) at 6 p.m. His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, will attend the meeting and Mr. K. T. Paul will give an address on "The Message of Helsingfors".

THE WORLI TRAGEDY.

A VERDICT OF MURDER.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, the coroner of Bombay concluded the inquiries into the death of two persons, a policeman and shop-keeper's servant, who died at Worli on December 14, following an encounter with an armed gang of dacoits alleged to have been Pathans, on Tuesday morning. It will be remembered that a gang of Pathans were about to break open the door of a grain shop when they were surprised by a flying squad patrolling near by. One of the Pathans grappled with the first policeman Shripat Keshav, who was stabbed in the abdomen. A tea shop-keeper's servant, Ramchandra, who came to the rescue was stabbed in the chest and died. The others were threatened with sticks and knives and the offenders escaped.

Shamji Keshav, the grain shop dealer whose shop was being burgled, gave evidence on Tuesday. He stated that he and his family retired at about 11 p.m. on December 13. At 2 a.m. he heard a noise at the door on the rear of the shop and lighted a lamp. As he got up to find what the noise was about everything was silent and he went back to bed again. In less than ten minutes he heard the noise again. He got up and noticed that a panel in the rear door was being forced open. Shamji raised an alarm and fastened the centre door, after taking all his children inside. Soon after a peon from the Century Mill informed him that the thieves had run away. Shamji came out and saw Ramchandra lying dead near the door.

Ramchandra Vishram a policeman, who was with the deceased Shripat Keshav, deposed that they were going along Globe Mill Lane, Worli on their night rounds. Hearing cries of "Chor! Chor!" they ran in the direction of the alarm and saw a Pathan at the front door of a grain shop. The deceased Ramchandra who was sleeping in charpoy in front of the adjoining shops caught the Pathan, while Shripat also assisted. All three rolled on the ground and witness pressed the pathan down. About dozen others, who looked like Pathans came up, armed with sticks and knives and carrying electric torches. Witness was struck with a lathi and one of the Pathans stabbed Shripat and Ramchandra with a clasp knife. All the Pathans escaped.

The coroner's jury recorded a verdict of death by stab wounds inflicted by one of a gang of Pathan dacoits which was surprised in the act of burglary at Worli. The act of the Pathan amounted to murder.

DHOBI TALAO TRAGEDY

HOTEL PROPRIETOR DIES OF INJURIES.

Sebastian Alphoso, the propritor of the Western Hotel, Dhobi Talao, who was assaulted on his face by Francis Desouza, a boarder of the Hotel on Sunday last and who was under tretment at the G. T. Hospital, succumbed to his injuries on Tuesday.

At an inquest held on Wednesday morning at the G. T. Hospital, the body of the deceased was identified. It was stated that on the day of the assault Desouza went to the hotel in a drunken state and began to abuse some of the boarders. The deceased as the proprietor of the hotel warned him not to do so and threatened him with removal from the hotel. He then went down, but on coming up again, he found Desouza still abusing. The deceased gave him a second warning and went down. When after some time he went up, it was alleged, Desouza assaulted the deceased with a post with iron spikes on it. The deceased received a wound on his forehead. He, in return, gave a blow to Desouza with the stick that was in his hand and then fell down unconscious. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he did not regain consciousness before he died.

Francis Desouza, the suspect in the case has been arrested.

The Coroner adjourned the inquest to January 5.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO WOMAN.

While crossing the road to go to Kumbhar Tukda, Mangli Kabali (30) a Hindu woman was kocked down and run over by a hack Victoria on Friday last. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital where she died on Wednesday morning.

At an inquest held on Wednesday, the Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

The husband of the deceased woman was paid a sum of Rs. 30 by the passenger in the victoria although he (the husband) demanded that he should be paid expenses of a fresh marriage as his wife was killed.

POBBCAL SUFFERERS, CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

PANDU (Congress Camp), Dec. 27.

The Political Sufferers' Conference further adopted the following resolutions:—

"This Conference exhorts the people of India to face all injustice and oppression with the weapon of determined passive resistance.

"This Conference sends its greetings to the British proletariat and asks their co-operation in the common cause of freedom from all kinds of exploitation.

"This Conference immediately begins organising the field and factory workers and employees all over the country."

"With a view to strengthening the masses of the country and to remove its crushing poverty, this Conference exhorts all Indians to use, as far as possible, only Swadeshi things for their daily requirements and to confine their requirements to things made in this country."—A. P.

CONGRESS AND LEAGUE.

A PLEA FOR HARMONY.

UNITY ESSENTIAL FOR COMPLETE REFORMS.

SWAMIJI'S MURDER DENOUNCED.

Khan Bahadur Sheikh Abdul Qadir presiding over the All-India Muslim League pleaded for the Congress and League putting their houses in order and after that making a united demand for complete reforms. Heargued for the increased representation of Muslims in the Councils and the Assembly and other public bodies. He advocated expansion of Tanzeem and Tabligh movements, and denounced the murder of Swamiji.

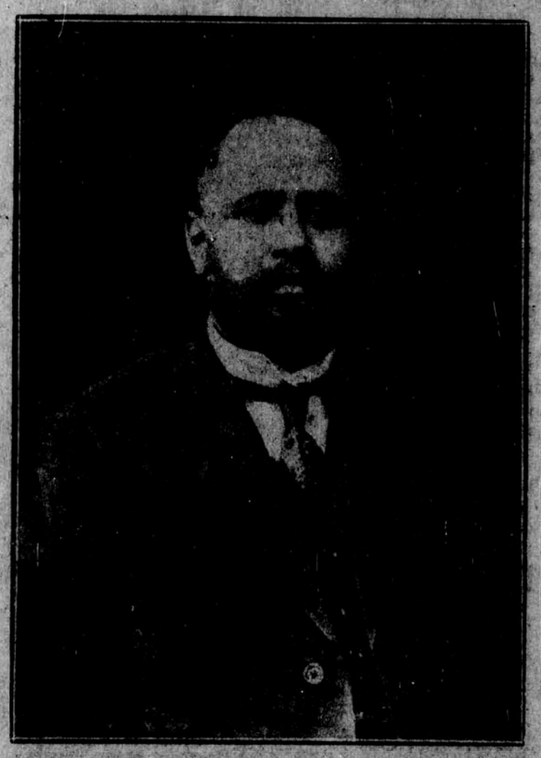
MUSLIM LEAGUE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

DELHI, Dec. 29.

The first sitting of the eighteenth session of the All-India Muslim League was held this afternoon in a spacious and profusely decorated pandal outside the Ajmeri Gate. Attendance numbered five hundred, including about eighty delegates. Among the distinguished persons present were Sir Abdur Rahim, Sir Mohammad Iqbal, Sir Mohammad Abdulla and Sir Rahim Bux. After Pirzada Mahomed Hussain, Chairman of the Reception Committee had read his address Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the ontgoing President, invited Sheikh Abdul Qadir to take the chair. He said Sheikh Abdul Qadir was a man who had distinguished himself in the various branches of life and rendered great services to the Muslim community and the country. Mr. Jinnah had no doubt that Sheikh Abdul Qadir would guide them right and under his presidentship the League would successfully go through this session.

Sheikh Abdul Qadir then read his lengthy address and in conclusion said that he would have liked to touch upon two questions which he considered were very important. Those were the South African question and the Sandhurst Committee. But he hoped that after these questions were thrashed out by the Subjects Committee and were brought before the League he would, if necessary, express his personal views on them. The Honorary Secretary's report for the year 1926 was then adopted and the proceedings were adjourned till to-morrow afternoon.

MUSLIM LEAGUE PRESIDENT.



R. V.

Khan Bahadur Sheikh Abdul Qadir, President-elect of the All-India Muslim League.

R. C. CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

"It is only human (a) when we are accused of planning the restoration of Mussalman rule in India, which we take to be an astute move on the part of interested parties to subject us to the suspicions of the rulers and concomitant disadvantages, (b) when we are denied our fair share in the Government of the country, (c) when we find the hypocritical plea of efficiency raised by our Hindu friends to maintain their monopoly of offices, (d) when we find that the majority community is carrying on an intensive campaign for communal organisation in the hope of establishing a Hindu Raj in India, that we should think of protection against such aggressiveness," said Khan Bahadur Pirzada Mahomed Hussain, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 18th session of the All-India Muslim League in the course of his address this afternoon. He urged that Muslims should all strive to build up a composite culture, a happy and progressive Indian (as distinguished from Hindu) nation, which should draw upon what is best in each of the several cultures which have found their way into the country.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES.

With regard to the question of music before mosques, he said, Government had taken a correct view of the problem in such questions and settled it by executive order. Had the Hindus followed Mahatma Gandhi's advice and left the question of routes for sacrificial animals to be determined by the goodwill of Mussalmans and not assumed an aggressive attitude this minor issue would never have arisen. By not following the correct attitude suggested by Mahatma Gandhi and following a course of provocative aggressiveness, the Hindu zealots had themselves postponed the settlement of this issue. Now that the question had been reduced to insistance on civil rights, once again the executive decision of Government had put the contending parties in the correct position. But he would once again draw the attention of Indian Mussalmans to the advisability of maintaining a perfectly calm atmosphere for the exercise of their rights which must not be tainted by resentment.

Continuing he said that if India was to be a self-governing dominion of the British Commonwealth and a sepresentative system of Government suited to the genius of the people was their goal, each constituent of Indian Empire, in federal development or otherwise, must know the exact position assigned to it in the future constitution of India. Neither unanimity of purpose nor prosecution of common object could be possible without a clear statement of Muslim demands based on the accepted principles of representation and self-determination.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

He suggested for discussion on this question in view, the following changes:

(1) Each compact group with common interests bound by ties of common religion, language and culture (as far as possible and practicible) should be parcelled out into a separate province to determine its own future in harmony with the larger common interests of the entire continent. The present distribution of the povinces had a history of hapharzard development behind it and had no rational basis to rest upon;

(2) All provinces must work out their destinies as far as their district interests were concerned and contribute their share of common duty to the Central Government;

(3) There should be proprtionate representation in the Legislature and the Services;

(4) An irreducible minimum of representation in the Legislatures by Mussalmans elected by exclusively Mussalman constituencies should be guaranteed;

(5) The propoortion of Muslim seats in the Provinces where they were in a minority would automatically be solved when suggestion No. (1) was given effect to. It was only fair and just that where any community was in an ineffectual minority, adequate safeguards should be provided to protect its legitimate interests. The basis of co-operation with either Hindus or Government, said the speaker, was the recognition of the irreducible minimum of the Mahomedans constitutional demand. He deplored the differences of opinion between Muslims over foreign politics. In view of the forthcoming Royal Commission of 1929, he considered it most appropriate for the League to issue an invitation to the Central Khilafat Committee and other organisations claiming a representative character for the formation of a coalition for the purpose of the formulation of demands of the Muslim community to be placed before the Commission. Should the Indian National Congress find it worth its while to call a round table conference for the purpose of exploring possibilities of forging a constitution acceptable to all communities, the League should hold itself in readiness to respond to its invitation. Finally, he expressed grief at the murder of Swami Shraddhanand.—A.P.

DELHI, Dec. 29.

In the course of his presidential address at the All-India Muslim League which commenced its session to-day, Khan Bahadur Sheikh Abdul Qadir said that first of all both the Congress and the League should put their own houses in order and try to bring within their respective folds all sheep that had gone astray. Then they should both sit together and find ways and means of acting in harmony wherever possible and of agreeing to differ in a friendly way when such differences became inevitable. Having accomplished this they should stand together before the coming Commission on the Constitutional Reforms and make a united and vigorous demand for complete reforms. In the meanwhile as a preparation for that, they should work hand in hand in the spheres of intellectual, economic and industrial progress.

The speaker denounced the murder of Swami Shradhanand and held there were many Mussalmans who differed from the Swami's religious propaganda but he was sure they would be as sorry as others to find that a co-religionist of theirs should take it into his head to put an end to his life. Man could not render a greater disservice to Islam or lend a stronger impetus to the Shuddhi propaganda than he had done by this foul deed.

Referring to communal representation, Shaikh Abdul Qadir argued for the increased representation of Moslems in the Assembly and Councils and other public bodies and expressed the opinion that the best solution of this problem would be to retain separate electorates till there was a mutual desire to give them up, or till any particular local area asked for a joint electorate. The question of employment under the State, he proceeded, was not merely a question of loaves and fishes, but a question of power, opportunity and of training. The question gained still greater force in the case of Mussalmans because some other avenues of work particularly in the line of trade or commerce were practically beyond the reach of most of them for want of sufficient capital.

Continuing Mr. Abdul Qadir advocated the expansion of the Tanzeem and Tabligh movements and concluded by advising agriculturists to further the co-operative movement which had been remarkably successful in the Punjab.—A. P.

The thirteenth session of the All-India Arya Kumar Sabha was held at Patna on the 26th and 27th instant, Bhai Parmanand presiding. In his presdential address he dwelt at length upon what the Arya Samaj and Swami Dayanand had done for Hinduism and the country and what was expected of the Samaj in the future. A. P.

PATHARE PRABHU ARTS EXHIBITION.

The Pathare Prabhu Fine Arts and Industrial Exhibition declared open by Sir Leslie Wilson on the 16th instant is drawing to a close. The last day of the Exhibition is the 1st of January which still leaves three days in hand for all those who have not seen the Exhibition. It is the first art exhibition held by the Pathare Prabhu community of Bombay for seventeen years, but it is to be hoped that in future more such exhibitions will be held. That a community of only 4,800 all told should have more than held its own, produced many famous men in all walks of life and led civilization in Bombay since they came here over 700 years ago, speaks eloquently for the fine qualities of the Pathare Prabhus. But as if its achievement in civic progress were not enough this little community shows a capacity for the fine arts that dwarfs its own achievements in other spheres and puts to shame the artistic achievement of most other Indian communities.

The community would have delighted the heart of Ruskin and William Morris. Its happy habit of turning art to the service of every day usefulness in the home may almost be in the spirit of William Morris' labours for bringing art home to the mass of mankind through its practical mission in interpreting the poetry of daily, rhythmic work and duties. Nothing is too slight or too common to be the medium of expression of the artistic talents, skill, taste and imagination of the Pathare Prabhus. In fact, the more difficult the medium, the more triumphantly the artistic skill of the Prabhus scores. Is it a grain of rice? The meticulous delicacy of the Prabhu artist suffers no check. Seen through a magnifying glass the grain of rice carries a neat embryonic portrait in exquisite colours! Is it water? The magic touch of artists' fingers has so charmed its fluid surface that coloured chalk sprinkled loosely upon it assumes the forms of pleasing pictures. Soap, linseed, chalk, egg-shells, wax, bits of broken glass, waste tinpot—these are strange materials for an artist. But the artistic urge of the Pathare Prabhu craftsman triumphs over all this intractable stuff producing works of inimitable artistry.

Men and Matters.

"A plague "pon your quarrels"—this is what ex-Minister Jadhav must have been saying to his non-Brahmin colleagues. Their dissensions, he laments, has caused his "dismissal from office."

* * * *

You mustn't take it so badly to heart, Mr. Jadhav, and that is a very strong and a very wrong phrase to use—"dismissed from office."

* * * *

Ministerships are not sinecures for life, are they? And if a party eleven strong is really at sixes and sevens, to be accurate at sixes and 'fives' is it any wonder a Governor realises that it is not of much use to him?

* * * *

By the way a number of people do believe that the experienced ex-official from Gwalior, the Mahratta Sardar, who won a seat in the local Council so easily could have made a better Minister than Mr. Jadhav, if the question of awarding Ministerships was to be divided on purely communal grounds.

* * * *

There are patients and patients. Some cost a lot to get restored to health, others do not. Unfortunately for the tax-payer in this Presidency the patients lying in Bombay Harbour who go by the generic name of "dredgers" are to cost an awful lot indeed.

* *

And the bill of expenditure on regaining back their health is sure to be more than what is given out now. They can only be treated by "experts," and experts do not bother about such matters as economical handling of a problem. That is not their way. So we as well as the dredgers are in a bad time of it.

* * * *

Apropos of our notes on the Pathan scare in Bombay, a resident of Byculla, near the Victoria Gardens, writes to us about the insecurity of property in his locality. After some burglaries had taken place there, he was desirous of insuring his property against third-party risks, especially burglary, and got into touch with two leading European Insurance companies who declined to get his goods insured on the ground that the locality in which he lived was unsettled and insecure.

* * * *

One method of pushing business in these days of depression is to sell goods on the instalment plan. The automobile industry in the city has made a regular practice of it and expensive cars are knocked down on this principle. A correspondent wants to know whether the cult of the instalment system in the motor-car industry is in vogue in Britain too. Of course it is—the total turnover of motor vehicles in Britain last year was in the region of fifty million pounds, of which twenty-five million pounds were sold off on the instalment plan. The plan seems to have worked well, since the bad debts amounted only to six pence in the pound.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	December, 29.
Previous Closing Rate	12.98
To-day's Opening Rate	12.95
Difference	—.03

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Previous Closing Rate	6.89
To-day's Opening Rate	6.87
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	6.84
Difference	—.05

LONDON SILVER & GOLD MARKETS

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

	London, Dec. 29.
Silver Ready	24-7/8
Difference	—1
Forward	24-13/16
Difference	—1
Gold Ready	4.4-11½
Difference	unchanged

MAHASABHA SESSION OPENS

MALAVIYA'S STIRRING APPEAL TO HINDUS

(From Our Correspondent.)

CONGRESS CAMP, Dec. 29.

The Hindu Mahasabha Conference met immediately after the Congress session was over and opened its proceedings before a large audience. Pandit Malaviyaji was full two hours at the rostrum delivering his presidential address in Hindi, in which he vehemently condemned the treacherous assassination of Swami Shraddhanand. He made out a convincing argument in favour of self-defence. Referring to the religious conditions in Assam, he deprecated the attitude of apathy on the part of the local Hindus, which was responsible for the growing conversion of the Hindus. He implored the Hindus of Assam to be saturated with a missionary zeal for the protection and consolidation of the Great Hindu Religion. Malaviyaji laid great emphasis upon the power of organisation and recommended branches of the Hindu Mahasabha to be started all over India. He observed that gymnasiums ought to be started in all the villages to look after the physical culture of the people. Speakers after speakers dilated upon the organisation of the religion. Babu Rajendra Prasad made an excellently balanced speech advising toleration more than anything else. Nobody's speech gave any encouragement to the idea of retaliation; on the contrary one and all deprecated it. The Mahasabha meets again to-morrow morning and considers Patnakhali Satyagraha.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY DECEMBER 30, 1926.

UNITED NATIONALISM.

The Gauhati Congress session has ended, without giving to the country a clear lead as regards work in the Councils. It has failed to fulfil the supreme need of the country, namely, the evolution of unity among all sections of Nationalist of the two major communities in order to present an effective opposition to the bureaucracy. The programme of work in the legislatures which it has adopted brings into relief the ever-increasing gulf between the Swarajist professions and practices. It has lamentably bungled as regards the vital problem of currency while by its change in the franchise regulation it has placed a needless obstacle in the way of unity. The resolution on Council work contains the quiet recognition by the Swarajists that there was much force in the contention of a large section of Congressmen that a change in the Congress programme, particularly in the Council programme, was necessary. Ideas of prestige, the kind of false prestige from which the great soul of Mahatma Gandhi is singularly free, may induce the Swarajist leaders not to admit that such a change has taken place but the very wording of the Congress resolution regarding the Council programme proclaims it. Let it be noted how not a single person who calls himself a Congressman, whatever the party label he wears, can object when the Congress "reiterates its resolve that the general policy of Congressmen in the Assembly and the various Councils shall be self-reliance in all activities." Nor can any Congressman object when the Congress resolves that its general policy should also be "of determined resistance to every activity, governmental of otherwise, that may impede the nation's progress towards Swaraj." As regards constructive work through the legislatures, let it be noted that the warriors who were to offer in other days uniform and consistent obstruction must now, as disciplined Congressmen in the legislatures, abide by the clauses of the Gauhati Congress resolution which specify the nature of such constructive work. They must "throw out all proposals for legislative enactments by which the bureaucracy proposes to consolidate its powers", but another clause enjoins upon them "to move resolutions and introduce and support measures and bills which are necessary for the healthy growth of national life and the advancement of the economic agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country and for the protection of the freedom of person, speech, association and of the press".

Pandit Malaviyaji expressed his disappointment that the Gauhati session had made the task of achieving unity very difficult. The chief responsibility for this, as we pointed out yesterday, must rest on Pandit Motilal and his followers who by allowing party interests to override the sovereign needs of the people, have dealt a serious blow to the prestige and authority of the Congress. And the tragedy of the situation is that this short-sighted perpetuation of distinctions in party labels without differences of principles has been dictated by a false sense of prestige. For, despite the text of the resolution passed at Gauhati now there is hardly any difference in the Council policy which the Swarajist intend following in the Assembly and the Councils and the policy which Pandit Malaviya and those who share his views advocate, as the question of acceptance of office, the main point of difference is, as Pandit Malaviya pointed out, no longer one of practical politics because Ministries have already been formed in most of the provinces. The only difference is that unlike Pandit Malaviya and others, the Swarajists do not openly avow their real anxiety to retain unfettered discretion to adjust their programme in the legislatures in accordance with the needs of the situation. If, therefore, there was at any time a suitable occasion to drop the old party labels which have outlived their significance and intrinsic force, it is now. A grievous wrong has been done to the Congress. It is now the duty of all well-wishers of the country to see that this wrong is undone as quickly as possible and the great national institution saved from the danger of finding its representative character and proud prestige wrecked. Why cannot Congressmen in the legislatures whose negative duty it is to oppose bureaucratic encroachments upon freedom, and whose positive work as enjoined by the Congress is to promote the healthy growth of national life in all its manifold ramifications, be content to shelter themselves under one common banner of United Nationalism? It is in that greatest stronghold of the bureaucracy, the Central Legislature, where there is not even a pretence of the "divided responsibility" of Dyarchy that the issue between the forces which deny India freedom and the forces which claim it for her will be principally fought. Let not the popular forces impair their utility of action by remaining divided between themselves when they can easily evolve a joint practical programme of action in the Legislative Assembly. They must do more. They must take care to bring under their influence the nationalist elements from other minorities whose voice and influence are now on the side of officialdom as a sort of reaction against what they consider fantastic methods of protest. It is again the primary duty of Congressmen in the new Legislative Assembly to make efforts to come to an understanding with the Muslim representatives in particular. They will not find this a task of insuperable difficulty because men like Mr. Jinnah from the Independent group are never averse to considering practical suggestions regarding the formation of a United Opposition.

If the Congress is to function as an effective force in the legislatures, it cannot hope to do so at present only through the medium of a single section of it even if this section may have received an accession of strength at the recent elections, as the Swarajists claim to have in the Assembly. It is bound to seek the co-operation of other allies, and it is the duty of the Swarajists to attract such allies within the fold of United Nationalism. Let Congressmen display that fine spirit of give and take to which one of the most veteran and experienced Congress leaders, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, gave expression at Gauhati and the prestige and strength of the Congress will rapidly rise again. Pointing out how anxious he was, as any other Congressman, to see the Congress strong, united, rehabilitated to its old strength and represented in the Councils by one strong party, the majority of Congressmen, he appealed to his audience to realise that "we may hurt each other but let us not hurt the cause." Now that the din and strife of the elections are over, let all the nationalist forces in the country behave in such a manner as "not to hurt the cause."

"BLACK RECORD IN CHINA."

"The present system imposed by the Powers on China is one that promotes rebellion and fosters brigandage and the record of Western civilization in China is, indeed, a black record, for we in this country forced opium upon China against the will of her great moral leaders". In these terms Mr. Lloyd George denounced British policy in China and the nefarious attempts that were being made by Diehard Tories to involve Britain into a war with China. But, systematic and cruel opium poisoning is not the only charge laid by the ex-Premier at the door of British statesmen. "Their ports are occupied by foreigners and their customs are administered by foreigners" is another charge similarly levelled by Mr. Lloyd George. He reminded his audience that while the "black Republic of Hyati which had borrowed large sums of money in New York and as security hypothecated its customs, governed its own ports, China was (placed) down below the lowest and the least independent nation" by having all its ports controlled and its customs revenue administered by foreigners. All right-thinking men are disgusted with the hypocritical asseverations of British politicians about non-interference in China, while they continue their iron grip on the treaty ports and on the customs revenues. The belated acceptance of the Washington recommendations—after the Canton Government took the matter in its own hands—will not serve to soothe the rebellious indignation of the Chinese nationalists. While we all deplore the recent atrocities committed by hostile crowds at some towns on the Yangtse during the Christmas Week, we hold it impossible to prevent their recurrence in China so long as Britain and other Powers do not frankly respond to all the nationalist demands and do not leave the Provincial and Central Governments to manage their ports and their customs quite independently of all foreign control.

But, even this would not be enough. Most foreign countries, with the notable exception of Russia have carved out an independent position for their nationals and their trading companies which are entrenched on the firm basis of extra-territorial rights. There is a sort of an 'imperium in imperio', the former always thriving at the cost of the latter. The rising generation of the Chinese is shocked and disgusted with the pernicious system which sacrifices their own interests on the altar of those of the favoured foreigners. This humiliating position, the Southern Government, founded on the democratic principle enunciated by Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen, will never tolerate. The Powers have also realised the necessity of amending these rights and the Commission appointed by them to consider this matter has issued its belated report. Its recommendations, as could be easily anticipated, are also halting and would never, we feel sure, prove acceptable to Chinese nationalism. While Chinese representatives on the Commission have "approved" of the recommendations, they strongly deprecate the Commissioners' general survey of judicial conditions in China. The Commission, we have been told, have cast such aspersions on the Chinese law and law courts that it has not been deemed advisable to publish the full report at Peking. And what are the great boons sought to be conferred by the Commission? Only "mixed cases between plaintiff foreigners (but not when they are defendants) and Chinese" can be tried by Chinese Courts without the presence of foreign assessors. But all purely foreign cases and all criminal cases are to be tried in future in the same manner as at present and the foreigners will be liable to pay only such Chinese taxes as the Powers "recognise." Thus the Commission seek to continue most of the present inequities which the Chinese nationalists are not prepared to tolerate even for a second more. And the fun of it is that the Powers have not yet made up their minds even as regards these grossly partial recommendations.

The result is perfectly clear. The Powers are placed on the horns of a cruel dilemma. They must either boldly make a clean sweep of all the inequitable privileges on which their nationals have fattened all these years or they must be prepared for such occasional eruptions of Chinese resentment as we have witnessed during the last few days. Thus they will have to thank themselves if their nationals are now and again disturbed in their sacred "concessions" and are forced to pack away from some inland towns if they do not learn the lessons of past experience betimes and do not, following the admirable example of Russia, willingly forego their costly rights in the Celestial Empire.

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN GUJARAT

(BY DR. SUMANT B. MEHTA)

Just a week ago the sports and competitions organised by the Charotar Education Society came off at Dharmaj and as many as 10 high schools out of a total number of 14 took part in it. Out of the remaining four, one high school would not and the others could not enter the competitions. Three hundred students took part in the function and everything went off like clockwork.

The New Mentality.

Charotar is a geographical expression and the students who took part in the competitions came from schools situated in the Kaira district, and parts of the Baroda and Cambay States. Mussalmans Patidars, and other Hindu communities contributed the contestants. The umpires were men of undoubted probity fully conversant with the rules and regulations laid down by the Society. The competitors and the school authorities behaved in a sportsmanlike spirit which was admirable. Of course, there was keen competition and the spectators backed up their school chums with enthusiasm. There were one or two occasions when the decision of the umpires was doubted but after a mild protest and explanations the ruling was accepted cheerfully. All these signs of disciplined behaviour and true sporting spirit clearly give an indication of a new mentality. The spirit of the people must be gauged from the conduct of the average citizen and not from the behaviour of its politicians and the metropolitan writers.

The Value of Akhadas.

The people of Gujarat have realised the importance and necessity of physical culture. Akhadas are being started in various parts of the Province. To-day they are few in number but they will act as centres for the spread of clean sportsmanship. The organisers of the Akhadas now appreciate the value of having a teacher who is capable of being not only a physical instructor but a friend and a guide also. That is why they are prepared to pay as much as Rs. 60 to a teacher. The Akhada must become a centre of physical instruction, where the qualities of head and heart are not neglected. A library has become a 'sine qua non.' The Akhada insists upon dveeloping a spirit of brotherly love, of civic consciousness and of social service. It should be the meeting ground for the youthful and the older generations, and within its precincts it should be possible to imbibe the spirit of patriotic fervour and of self-sacrifice in the interests of the national cause. This certainly does not mean that they should be schools for political propaganda, but they should be schools for well-balanced physical mental and moral growth. Self-control, discipline, and organised effort, i.e., brahmacharya in the true sense of the word could be obtainable from its training.

This sort of organisation will require a new type of teachers. Men suitably equipped mentally and morally will have to be further trained in group games and in leadership. We shall have no organise games and sports in such a way that every village will take to physical culture, and our aim shall be to induce all the boys and girls in towns and villages to take exercise and improve their body.

Wanted-Organised Effort.

This is not an ambitious programme; it is a goal which we must place before us. Whether it will take a generation or longer to achieve it, need not worry us at all. A generation is nothing in the life of a nation. If two districts of Gujarat have started to organise on a large scale we accept the sign as a happy omen. Charotar and Broach have launched their schemes, and Ahmedabad has got Akhadas from which much may be expected. The Baroda Government has started to give grants but there is no organised effort as yet. Will Surat continue to sleep in this matter? During the regime of the Nawabs (and later on) the people of Surat were fond of Akhadas and as a result of a survey made just ten years ago, it was found that there were approximately 50 Akhadas in more or less decayed existence in Surat. To-day we want to start a newer type of Akhadas and we want to organise the talukas and villages also. I have no doubt that Surat will wake up to its duties in the near future. I have been expensive buildings for the Akhadas but my friend Mr. Chhotalal Purani, who was a pioneer in physical instruction, and who is to-day the keenest exponent of the Akhada, is prepared to give a plan that would cost Rs. 1,500. In the villages there are temples and dharmasalas where Akhadas can be got up at much less expense. There never is much trouble about the cost if there is the will to work. Unless we go to sleep again, Gujarat ought to make a great headway, in the direction of physical culture in the near future.

ANGLO-INDIANS AND THE RAILWAY SERVICES.

DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF A MONOPOLY.

(BY BARHETTA.)

Judging by the number of questions asked on the subject during the concluding sessions of the last Legislative Assembly, it is apparent that the administration of Railways in India is increasingly engaging the attention of the public. Indianisation of the State-managed Railways is the accepted policy of the Government and the controversies seem to centre round the question of method and speed at which the policy can be given effect to. It is not the object of the present article to touch upon the main issue which has already received a good deal of publicity. There is, however, a subsidiary issue connected with the new situation, and that is the employment of Anglo-Indians, a term which so far as services are concerned seems to include those who cannot be classed in any of the other communal groups, viz., Britishers, other non-Indians, Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, Budhists, Jains, Indian Christians and depressed classes.

A Sub-sect of the Indians?

By the term Indianisation it is implied that posts recently held by Europeans and other non-Indians are now to be filled with Indians. That means, classified generally, there will be only two elements in the service—Britishers and Indians. It is noteworthy that the Anglo-Indians come under the latter for appointments and thus constitute a sub-sect of Indians. Looking at it from a broad stand-point the country must be prepared to accommodate those born in it and have got no other land to call their own. But people desiring such considerations must realise that they must conduct themselves in such a manner as to deserve what they desire. For a long time the Anglo-Indian has not admitted any obligation to the country and has tried to establish his claims of belonging to a country which has persistently refused to recognise such claims.

Anglo-Indians are a very small community in India but so are the Parsis. There can, however, be very little comparison between the two. The Parsis are intellectual and rich—both in wealth and in their contribution towards Indian commerce and industries. Their share in the Indian political uplift too is considerable.

The Anglo-Indian until recently did not admit that he had anything in common with the Indian. He was taught at school that England was his 'Home' and he is living 'out' in India because his great grandfather came out in the Army. He is also told that, he is superior by birth to every 'Native'! The tragedy of it is that even this imperfect education is deplorably short in the case of the average Anglo-Indian lad and he begins his life on practically no foundation. Is there any wonder, therefore, that we find many of the men drawn from this class remarkable for their ignorance and shortsightedness?

A Matter For Inquiry.

The Railway Administration find themselves pledged to employ a certain number of Anglo-Indians for lower services. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway have also promoted a number of Anglo-Indians from subordinate to the superior service. Whether these appointments have been made on individual merits or just to make up the 'quota' of Indianisation is not yet known but it is hoped that some members in the new Assembly will go carefully into this matter. According to the information at present available important offices like those held by officers of senior ranks are now being filled by Anglo-Indians promoted from subordinate services. Nobody should have any reason to grumble against the Anglo-Indian if his education, capacity and other qualities push him upto the highest post in the public service. Unfortunately, however, the members of his community have always asked for preference in such high posts.

Defective Education.

Coming to the lower grade services, a large percentage of appointments is reserved for this community and as a consequence the worst class of people are to be seen here. An Anglo-Indian Ticket

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

A Fatal Blunder.

We deeply regret that even the mild resolution submitted by Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar regarding the Currency Bill and other cognate matters was first thrown out by the Subjects Committee and that it was only on receiving a sharp rebuke from Mahatma Gandhi that it thought fit to refer the subject to the Working Committee for taking necessary action. The earlier messages detailing the strenuous efforts of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and the President's references to the burning topic of the ratio in his inaugural address had left us in no doubt that the National Congress would give in its open session an unequivocal and emphatic expression to the popular view on the question. But it seems as if there are a number of Congressmen who are fast hardening into a caste bent on burying their heads like ostriches in the sands oblivious of the passage of time and the change of conditions and so absorbed only with the political issue before the country as to be perfectly indifferent to any others of equally vital importance. And it is an eloquent commentary on their mentality that they had no difficulty in changing their mind within twenty-four hours at the bidding of the Mahatma.

The Burden Increases.

The damage to the recalcitrant dredger "Sir George Lloyd" is now understood to be in the neighbourhood of £20,000. The damaged parts are to be replaced from England. The filling in will, however, continue by using other agencies, and an assurance is given that the work of completing block 7 will be done within the scheduled time. We know what these assurances are. The tax-payer has to bear the extra cost involved when the original plans miscarry and the burden on him thus increases. It is a mystery why the Government of Bombay are determined to complete block 7, whatever public opinion may say. Is it merely prestige that makes Sir Leslie Wilson and his colleagues so impervious to public protest in this matter, or are they simply obeying higher commands and fulfilling Imperial necessities in the pursuit of this colossal extravaganee?

A Poor Third.

Mr. Butler, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the American Government, has no illusions whatsoever about disarmament being accepted as a practical proposition by the Governments of the world. On the contrary, he bitterly complains that a high-speed race for naval supremacy is proceeding between the nations, and he, therefore, asks his countrymen why America who is now "a poor third because she scrapped over 300,000,000 dollars worth of the finest battleships" should go down still lower in the scale. This is the reply that American Nationalism makes to the hypocritical efforts of the European Powers to pay polite tribute to the ideal of disarmament at Geneva while in practice they increase their armaments and devise means of getting out of the Washington Agreement. It is a vicious circle and America cannot be blamed if in her case from high ideas of pacificism the pendulum swings towards preparedness for war.

A Step-motherly Attitude.

Mr. C. F. Andrews in his recent communications from Durban drew pointed attention to the scandalous neglect of Indian education by the Natal Government. There is a definite purpose in forcing the poor Indians to live in insanitary "barracks" and in denying them education because the White settler's idea is that the Indians will gladly consent to be repatriated rather than rot in this neglected state. The "African Comrade" of Dar-es-Salaam has a similar story to relate about the denial of educational opportunity to Indians in the Tanganyika territory. After a good deal of agitation on the part of the Indian residents of Dar-es-Salaam, the Government promised to help the Central School Fund started by them if the Indian community raised half the sum required. Mr. Yusufali Karimji Jiwanji and other Indian leaders were soon able to get together £3,000 but they are after months of waiting still receiving only lip sympathy from the Government instead of the financial contribution they so urgently need.

"Forward" Congress Number.

The most interesting feature of the "Forward" Congress and Winter Number this year is the number of articles on the history of the Indian national movement in which it abounds. The volume is illustrated, but the illustrations could certainly have been better done. This defect is, however, amply compensated by the reading matter, which is varied and pleasantly instructive. Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal writes a fascinating article on "Freedom Movement in Bengal" which no student of the rapid rise of the nationalism in Bengal ought to miss. "Islam and the Modern World" by S. Khuda Baksh is another arresting article. "The Exploitation of India's Wealth" by Nalini Ranjan Sarker, M.L.C., shows that Prof. K. T. Shah's book, on which the article is based, has created a profound impression in Bengal.

MAKE SWARAJ YOUR RELIGION

PRESIDENT'S STIRRING APPEAL FOR UNITY.

INTENSIVE WORK IN THE COUNTRY.

GANDHIJI TO SUPPLY MOMENTUM

INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION REJECTED.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S HOPE.

The forty-first session of the Indian National Congress concluded at Gauhati on Tuesday. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar in his valedictory address made a stirring appeal for unity and called on the people to make Swaraj their religion.

Pandit Malaviya paid an eloquent tribute to the excellent work of the President. He remarked that the task of unity among the various wings of the Congress had been rendered more difficult by Gauhati decisions. However, he had hopes that another year would bring the Congress round to his own view.

At the Subjects Committee meeting on Tuesday, Mahatma Gandhi stated that it had committed a blunder in rejecting the Currency Resolution and also by making a reference to Nabha question. The Committee by a majority agreed to re-open both the questions and to refer to the Working Committee the study of the currency question and to give directions to the Congress members of the Assembly to take steps to safeguard the interests of the Indian people in such manner as advised. Reference to the Nabha question in the resolution was also dropped and the matter was referred to the Working Committee for confidential report.

Mr. Sambamurti's resolution on Independence was defeated by a large majority.

The Congress declined to raise the delegates' fee from Re. 1 to Rs. 10.

Madras will be the next venue of the Congress.

NEXT CONGRESS IN MADRAS.

HIS BUSINESS IN THE COMING YEAR WILL BE TO SPREAD THE MESSAGE OF CHARKHA AND THE USE OF KHADDAR AND ALSO TO COLLECT FUNDS FOR THE ALL-INDIA DESHBANDHU MEMORIAL, THE CENTRAL FACTOR OF WHICH IS THE SPREAD OF KHADDAR.

—Mahatmaji's Programme.

"MAKE SWARAJ YOUR RELIGION. YOU MUST DREAM OF SWARAJ, GO TO BED WITH SWARAJ AND RISE IN THE MORNING WITH SWARAJ ON YOUR LIPS."

—President's Concluding Appeal.

(Congress Camp), Dec. 28.
session of the Indian National
cluded to-day. Its work has
tly interpreted. While Mr.
in thanking the Reception Com-
considered the session epoch-making,
the President, in his concluding speech,
holds that a businesslike programme had been
drawn up, Pandit Malaviya who proposed
a vote of thanks to the Chair, declared
that he had been disappointed in that
the session had made the task of unity
between his and the Swarajist wing more
difficult than he thought it would be.

SIKH QUESTION.

The resolutions that roused keen controversy to-day were those relating to the Sikh question, the habitual wearing of khaddar and the delegates' fee.

The Subjects Committee having decided to eliminate references to the Maharaja of Nabha, and, instead, to refer the matter to the Working Committee, the Akali element after Baba Gurdit Singh of Komagata Maru fame had addressed the gathering, walked out in protest. Some disorder and confusion arose, and after five minutes, they were calmed, the President explaining that in view of the fact that the matter related to an Indian State, it had been referred to the Working Committee, that thereby they had not prejudiced the Maharaja's case.

CONGRESS DECLINES TO RAISE DELEGATES' FEE.

As for the delegates' fee being raised from one rupee to ten rupees, the Congress, by an overwhelming majority, declined to raise the fee.

Perhaps, the more significant was the change recorded by the resolution re-introducing the condition of habitual wearing of khaddar by all Congressmen. Mr. Rajendra Prasad, an orthodox follower of Mr. Gandhi told the Congress that he had found that the majority of the very Swarajists who had previously reduced the khaddar formula to ceremonial occasions were now the first to advocate the re-establishment of the old condition. Mr. Gandhi had declared that he had not erased the Council programme from his mind for even but that, if only foreign cloth were boycotted successfully, he would give his support to it.

PRESIDENTS' SPEECH.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar declared that he did not hold that khaddar and Swaraj were identical but he agreed that the former was an indispensable element for creating the mentality for Swaraj. He added that the Council programme was nothing more than the occupation of positions of strategic importance and that work in the country on Mr. Gandhi's programme would provide the real momentum. He also made it clear that, while the condition regarding the release of political prisoners was indispensable, its fulfilment alone would not bring about a settlement to-day. Contrary to his fears, he had found all wings of the Congress anxious to unite because of the impending revision of the constitution, but he warned Congressmen that they must not lay down arms before the fight began. They must this time strike the hardest bargain. He congratulated the Congress on adopting the resolutions regarding inquiry by the Working Committee into the currency and communal questions which, he said, would be seriously tackled.—A. P.

TRIBUTES TO PRESIDENT

CLOSING SCENES OF THE SESSION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

PANDU (Congress Camp), Dec. 28.

Mr. Satyamurti then rose to propose a vote of thanks on behalf of the delegates to the chairman of the Reception Committee and the Assamese people. He summarised the work gone through by the Congress and observed that the session was an epoch-making one. He thanked the courteous and hospitable Assamese, the Reception Committee and Messrs. Phookun and Bardolai the magnificent arrangement they had made in spite of the difficulties which nature and man alike had conspired to create in their ways. It was only the high souled patriotism of the Assamese that tempted them to invite the Congress.

Pandit Mohan Malaviya was received with lively greetings when he mounted the rostrum to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Srinivas Aiyengar. While doing so, he observed that the session was an important one. The President had done his duty with great ability judgment and foresight. Pandit Malaviyaji paid a warm tribute to the excellence of presidential address. He avowed that the president had done all in his power to create a proper atmosphere for unity. Malaviyaji continued that differences in politics were invitable.

Speaking on the work of the session he remarked that the task of unity among the various wings of Congress had been rendered more difficult. However, he said he was not disheartened nor depressed. He had hopes that another year would bring the Congress round to his own view. In conclusion he made out that without unity in the ranks of the Congress there was not much chance of making any impression upon the bureaucracy.

Mr. Bardolai the general secretary of the Reception Committee then thanked the President delegates, and visitors and others in a most appealing manner.

The President was the recipient of the most enthusiastic and jubilant ovation. His closing speech was extremely touching. He appealed to the people to make Swaraj their religion. You must dream of Swaraj, go to bed with Swaraj, and rise in the morning with Swaraj on your lips.

Summarising the work in the councils he remarked that the working of the constitution had only tended to strengthen it. Concluding he made a fervent appeal for unity within the Congress camp. Sky rending shouts of bandematram greeted his resumption of seat. National anthem was sung and the session of the Congress came to a very successful close. Scenes of jubilations followed in the pandal and the President was taken out of the pandal in big procession.

CONGRESS SESSION ON TUESDAY.

STEAMER CHARTERED FOR 1,000 PERSONS.

PANDU (Congress Camp), Dec. 28.

It was raining when the Congress reassembled to-day. The pandal was leaking and the ground in part was wet. The Chairman of the Reception Committee intimated that he had chartered a steamer which would accommodate 1,000 people. Mr. Girdharilal announced that the Congress adjourned for one hour to enable the delegates to remove their luggage to the steamer.—A. P.

MADRAS CITY.

VENUE OF NEXT CONGRESS.

PANDU, Dec. 28

Madras City has been fixed by the A. I. C. C. as the venue of the new C[illegible].—A. P.

THE CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

DEBATE IN CONGRESS

GAUHATI, Dec. 27.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, moved at the open session of the Congress to-day, the following resolution, outlining the programme of constructive work in the country:—

The Congress adopts the following programme of work in the country. The work in the country shall be directed to the education of the people in their political rights, and training them to acquire the necessary strength and power of resistance to win those rights by carrying out the constructive programme of the Congress, with special reference to popularising the spinning wheel and khaddar, promoting inter-communal unity, and the removal of untouchability, ameliorating the condition of the suppressed classes, and the removal of the drink and drug evil. The programme shall include the capture of the local bodies, the organisation of villages, the promotion of education on national lines, the organisation of labour, both industrial and agricultural, the adjustment of relations between the employers and workmen and between landlords and tenants, and the general advancement of the national economic, industrial and commercial interests of the country.

Pandit Nehru said to the extent the Council programme had failed it was due not to internal dissensions but to the lack of political sense in the country. The Councils were mere automatons in the hands of the Government unless the force of opinion outside made Government yield. The resolution confirmed the programme adopted at Cawnpore. It was a mere pious resolution. He particularly wished that during the coming year Hindu-Muslim relations might improve.

Mr. Shaukat Ali said the resolution contained the real Congress programme, which if worked seriously would rehabilitate the Congress prestige. He treated khaddar as the indication of uniform work by those fighting for freedom. If they could make this programme a success, they could establish a parallel Government. The country was ready if they only raised the banner of revolt.

A voice: "Yes, but the leaders are fighting among themselves."

Dr. Satyapal regretted that the Congress prestige in some parts of the country was at the lowest ebb. Those people who had professed loyalty to the Congress had done their worst during the election to reduce the Congress to nothing.

Mr. Prakasam said the substantial success of the Congress at the polls was due to the Congress organisations which had sprung up all over the country during the non-co-operation days and had roused the national consciousness. Though there were languishing in some places the spirit was still there. It was to their shame (A voice: "To whose?" Mr. Prakasam: "Both you and me.")—It was to their shame that a whole year had been wasted. Government had rejected the National Demand because there was no sanction behind it. The constructive programme meant spreading of knowledge and preparing the country to respond to the call when the moment arrived. The Gauhati Congress would be most eventful for Mr. Gandhi had once again stepped in after a year's retirement and was prepared to lead if they had behaved better. (Hear, hear). It was because the Congress constitution with its All-India, provincial, district, taluka, and village committees had begun to function parallel to the Government machinery that Government got terrified and woke up.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

The President put the resolution to the vote and declared it carried.

The resolutions regarding foreign propaganda and the nomination of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru to represent India at the Congress of Oppressed Nationalities at Brussels on the 20th January were passed unanimously.

Mr. Horniman was orated as he rose to move the resolution protesting against the Bengal regulation and Ordinance law and demanding the release of the prisoners and detenus. The resolution reads:—

This Congress is emphatically of opinion that Government had no justification whatsoever, for the application of an emergency legislation like Regulation III of 1818, which has been the subject repeatedly of condemnation by the Congress and other public bodies, and the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1925, which has passed into law as the result of an arbitrary exercise of autocratic power against the expressed wishes of the elected members of the legislatures, under which a large number of peaceful public workers of Bengal were arrested and imprisoned without the formulation of definite charges and without an open trial, and still remain without any knowledge of the charges against them and any trial. This Congress strongly condemns their continued incarceration and deportation outside Bengal, notwithstanding the clearly expressed opinion of the elected members of the legislatures and the country.

NEMESIS AWAITING.

Mr. Hornimann said the resolution was of an academic character, for other resolutions passed laid down some cause of action to be followed. But they had full belief that if they carried out fully the programme framed in their other resolutions the purpose of this resolution would be gained.

A shadow of sorrow was hanging over many homes in Bengal and this shadow had extended to all provinces. The Congress must express its sympathy with the suffering province of Bengal and tell Bengal that the whole of India stood by it, that the release of political prisoners and detenus formed an essential part of the National Demand, and that no settlement would be acceptable unless it included the unconditional release of these prisoners. ("Hear, hear"). They stood firmly to the ground that they would not co-operate unless full reparation was done to them in respect of this grievous injury.

"I feel myself" Mr. Horniman continued, "that I must go on struggling uncompromisingly with the Government of India until it is overturned or driven out. ("Hear, hear"), or brought in surrender to its bended knees in order that this crime against the people may not go on. ("Hear, hear"). Let the Government realise in time that they cannot avoid, any more than anyone else has been able to do to avoid, the lesson of history and as sure as Nemises overtook the autocratic kings of England, as sure as Nemesis destroyed the French Monarchy, so surely if these things do not cease, so surely will Nemesis overtake and destroy the Government that now exists in the country. ("Hear, hear.")

Sardar Shardul Singh said the resolution before them showed that the gulf between Indians and Government was unbridgeable. Their masters were functioning like robbers or thiefs who had got power and wanted to maintain it by all means, more foul than fair. Mr. S. N. Bishi opined that it was their failure to put into effect the programme of civil disobedience that the prisoners were still in jail. Bengal after the death of Mr. Das was without a leader while the Congress leaders were divided hopelessly amongst themselves. Unless they could restore the atmosphere of 1921-22, they could never secure the release of their comrades. He told Mr. Pathwick Lawrence that it was to the shame of the Labour Government that the Bengal Ordinance was passed in its regime.

The resolution was passed unanimously and the Congress rose till to-morrow.

RESTORING COMMUNAL UNITY.

When the Committee reassembled Mr. Sen Gupta, in the temporary absence of Pandit Motilal, moved.

"This Congress calls upon the Working Committee to take immediate steps in consultation with the Hindu and Mussalman leaders to devise measures for the removal of the present deplorable disturbances between Hindus and Mussalmans and submit a report to the All-India Congress Committee at an early date. This Congress authorises the A.I.C.C. to issue the necessary instructions in that behalf to all Congressmen in the country and take such other steps as it may deem fit after consideration of the said report."

Mr. Sen Gupta, in moving the resolution, said this was a delicate matter and they could not devise measures in the open session. Hence the proposal that steps should be taken by the Working Committee in consultation with the leaders.

A Bengal delegate objected to the Congress shelving this urgent matter. Mr. Tandon had a motion on separate electorate.

The President said that Article 29 prevented them from discussing a question to which the majority of Hindus or Muslims were opposed. The resolution of Mr. Tandon must first be submitted to the Mahomedans for ascertaining their feeling. Mr. Tandon said some Muslim friend had promised him support. This question of a separate and joint electorate was in fact one of the subjects which would come for discussion. In fact he (President) had a formula of his own and Mouiana Mahomed Ali had another formula and it might be possible to come to some understanding. Mr. Tandon's proposition for the abolition of separate electorate and for the division of seats according to the population test would not be taken off-hand and passed.

Mr. Mirse said that no objection had been taken yet by Moslems.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar raised a point of order that Mr. Sen Gupta's resolution was under discussion. The whole question of music before mosque and separate electorate would come before the Working Committee. The Lucknow Pact itself could not be revised unless it was replaced by another instrument which had the full support of both the communities. He hoped the next Delhi session of the Assembly would give them the opportunity of holding a discussion. If a settlement was arrived at by the Working Committee it would be introduced to wider and wider circles to secure the approval of both communities.

Mr. Satyapal suggested that the best solution was that Congressmen be banned from taking part in communal movements. At present Congressmen spoke against one community or other on the Hindu Sabha or the Khilafat platform as the case might be.

The President said that the question could as well be referred to the Working Committee.

Mr. Rishi suggested that the Unity Conference resolutions must be made the start ing point.

The President pointed out that the Unity Conference did not bring about unity.

Mr. Sen Gupat held that the Unity Conference resolutions were good ones but let them start with a clean slate without any commitment. They could suggest of course that they should follow the line of the Unity Conference.

Maulana Mahomed Ali said that the Unity Conference was not organised by the Congress. It drew up a declaration of rights but it was regulated by the condition of local customs. Thus disputes arose regarding what was local custom and there was nobody to arbitrate and the national panchayat appointed by the Unity Conference never met. The purpose of the Unity Conference failed because disputes arose as to local customs. The Unity Conference did not adopt the course of definitely laying down the rights of the communities so that the moment the right of a community was challenged it was known as to who offended. It was no use tying down the hands of the Committee. After all nothing could be adopted without the approval of the A. I. C. C. The President appealed that, as they were going this time to make an honest effort to find a solution, the resolution should be passed without change. The Committee whether it succeeded or failed would report. In fact he came to the Assembly with the determination to find a solution of this problem. The amendment that the Committee must report not later than the 31st March 1927, was accepted and the resolution, as amended, was passed.

The resolution about Sikh prisoners was then taken up.

Sardar Shardul Singh moved the resolution in the form recommended by the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee supporting the Sikhs in their demand for the unconditional release of prisoners and declaring that the Government has not done justice to the ex-Maharaja of Nabha or to some Nabha subjects.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar proposed that the Congress should merely pass a resolution it adopted last year. The Nabha question was not there in the last resolution, and could not be introduced now without some enquiry.

Mr. Mahomed Ali pointed out that the Congress had passed a separate resolution on the Nabha question.

Mr. Horniman said that Mr. Sardar Singh's resolution held the field. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar could only move an amendment but not arbitrarily set aside Mr. Sardar Singh's resolution.

Lala Girdharilal said he did not think the Punjab Congress Committee had sent any resolution on the subject.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar raised a point of order that they could not, under their constitution, discuss the internal affairs of States.

Mr. Shardul Singh said to the Sighs the Nabha question and the Sikh problem were one and the same for the Maharaja was dethroned because of his sympathies with the Akalis and Nationalists.

The President ruled that the resolution did not raise the internal question of any State and was therefore in order. (Applause).

Mr. Mahomed Ali, supporting, said that unless the Congress put a check to the present policy of Government even the third of India, which was now in the hands of Indians, would pass into British hands.

Mr. Rangaiyer moved that the Resolution should specifically lay down that the Sikh question would not be solved unless the Maharaja of Nabha was restored to the gadi.

The amendment was accepted by Sardar Shardul Singh and his resolution was passed.

POLICY OF CONGRESSMEN.

A HEATED DEBATE.

GAUHATI, Dec. 27.

The 41st Indian National Congress resumed its second day's sitting this noon at 12-30 p.m. with Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar as the President. The leaders were as usual on the dais, but the attendance was thinner than on the previous day. An opening chorus song sung by Assamese girls and a national song by a Tamil Nadu lady.

Before proceedings began Mr. Giridhari Lal read messages of sympathy sent by different persons. Two of these were from Mr. Saklatvala of London and the other was from the Congress of Labour and National Organisations of all the World at Berlin. Mr. Saklavala suggested that the Congress should adopt complete independence supported by Andhra and give up vague Swaraj of Bombay. The Hindustani Students of London also sent a message expressing their horror at the dastardly murder of Swami Shraddhananda and hope that the Indian National Congress would find unity between Hindus and Mahomedans. Other messages were from Messrs. Jadunath Majumdar, Lakshminarain Misra Kamal and Sarala Devi.

INDIANS IN KENYA.

The following important resolutions, passed by the Congress Subjects Committee, were placed before the Congress to-day for adoption

(1) In the opinion of the Congress the progressively restrictive legislation against the Indian settlers of Kenya, as indicated by the latest action of the Kenya Government in increasing the original P.H Tax of 20 shillings, which, by currency manipulation, was raised 30 shillings and which has now been raised to 50 shillings by legislation, is calculated to demonstrate afresh that British imperialism means the conservation of European interests at the cost of Indian interest, liberty and aspirations.

POLICY IN THE ASSEMBLY AND COUNCILS.

(2) This Congress reiterates its resolve that the General policy of congressmen in the Assembly and the various Councils shall be one of self-reliance in all activities, which can make for the healthy growth of the nation and of determined resistance, to every activity, Governmental or otherwise that may impede the nation's progress towards Swaraj, and in particular, congressmen in the Legislatures shall (a) refuse to accept Ministerships or other officers in the gift of Government and oppose the formation of a Ministry by other parties, until, in the opinion of the Congress or the All-India Congress Committee, a satisfactory response is made by Government to the national demand, (b) subject to clause (d) refuse supplies, and throw out budgets until such response is made by Government or unless otherwise directed, by the All-India Working Committee, (c) throw out all proposals for legislative enactments by which the bureaucracy proposes to consolidate its powers, (d) move resolutions and introduce and support measures and bills which are necessary for the healthy growth of national life and the advancement of the economic, agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country, and for the protection of the freedom of person, speech, association and of the press, (e) take steps to improve the condition of agricultural tenants by introducing and supporting measures to secure fixity of tenure and other advantages with a view to ensure a speedy amelioration of the condition of the tenants, and (f) generally protect the rights of labour, agricultural and industrial, and adjust on an equitable basis the relations between landlords and tenants, capitalists and workmen.

Mr. Malkishan Sharma moved an amendment for deleting the provision which made it obligatory on Congressmen in the Councils to do their best to prevent the formation of ministries. He was anxious that they should not take a decision for which they might repent, for it was not inconceivable that occasions might arise when best interests would not be served by opposition to other parties forming ministries.

Mr. Bhagwati Sahay seconded the amendment. He said since Clause (d) was meant to take our some thing from the present reforms it was logical that they should not oppose the formation of ministry through which they were to have those measures.

Mr. Pratap Chandra Guha Roy moved an amendment adding and the consequent displacement of bureaucracy. Clause (d) of the resolution which was accepted by Mr. Sen Gupta, the mover of the resolution.

(Continued on next page.)

MAKE SWARAJ YOUR RELIGION.

(Continued from previous page.)

Mr. Basant Kumar Mazumdar moved another amendment to Clause (e) suggesting to replace "Working Committee" by the words "All India Congress Committee." He said that it was his misfortune to oppose the resolution moved by his leader but he could not help doing it if he was to be true to his conscience.

Lala Achintram (Punjab) supported Mr Basant Kumar Muzumdar's amendment He said there were only two honourable courses either to wreck the reforms or to work them. There was no sense in talking of wrecking by non-acceptance of and opposition to ministry in one breath and in another breath talk of supporting the constructive programme.

PROOF OF THE PUDDING

Babu Shyamsundar Chakravarty opposed the resolution. He received oration as he advanced to the rostrum. Shyam Babu said, "You may consider me as lacking in the sense of humour that I should come and oppose in vain year after year, the resolution which seems to have become blood of blood and bone of bone of the congress programme. I mean the council resolution. I should like to know who likes this programme. Do authors themselves like it? Do rank and file like it? I have talked to them and they have all unanimously told me that they do not like it. Then why have you brought forward this programme? Have you not tried it for some years and found it wanting? Mr Sengupta has referred to Lord Reading's going to England and Lord Birkenhead's speeches as a proof of the strength of the Swarajist programme. I do not know about all this. I only know that within one year of the non-co-operation programme Lord Reading came to Calcutta and sought with the aid of Pandit Malaviya and me to secure truce that would enable him to secure a decent reception for the Prince of Wales. Proof of pudding is in its eating. If the Swarajists' Programme is really strong why is it the detenu's are still rotting in prison? This reminds me of the simpleton who when someone told him his wife had become widow became perturbed because a good-man told him, although he knew he was far from being dead. My object in coming to this Congress has been to ask you to throw out this Council programme and to concentrate on any one item of constructive programme. You will be much nearer than if you worked the Council programme from year to year.

The great need of hour is the solution of the Hindu Moslem question. This will be possible only when Tanzeem and Shuddhi and Sangathan are carried in their best spirit and both Hindus and Moslems are made stronger.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar supported the original resolution. He said it was no use bandying words over label the resolution represented.

practical programme. The word "obstruction" was used in the sense of resistance to Bureaucracy and not parliamentary sense.Shyam Babu had no alternative programme and he opposed the swarajists' work. What had he to say if detenus were not released? Will he tear his bed? Pandit Malaviya speaking on the Council resolution said, "This is for all practical purposes most important of all resolutions. Much of it is what we have consistenly advocated for many years. Now I welcome it. To that extent there are only two clauses to which I have objection. They are clauses relating to non acceptance of ministerships and refusal of supplies. If you eliminate these two clauses they will eliminate the clause which rendered parts of the resolution inconsistent. The clause regarding the non-acceptance of ministership was not practical. Ministers have been appointed in many provinces. In no province was the Congress party in a majority to prevent the ministries functioning. Govt. were not likely to offer ministerships to Congressmen. (Mr Hari Sarvotama Rao, Panditji, the Congress party in Madras were offered ministry and they refused it.)

Panditji: that only strengthens my arguments that this clause regarding non-acceptance of ministerships has no practical application.

(President: They will offer it again)

(C. S. Ranga Iyer: What of U. P.?

Panditji: I understand ministers have been appointed. Continuing Pandit Malaviya said, two clauses I have referred to will make the resolution consistent with clauses D. E. & F. relating to the support to the constructive activities. The clause relating to the refusal of supplies is nullified by restrictions with which it is hedged. It will be consistent with the dignity of the Congress if you adopt the programme which you will be able to carry out in ull. The clauses relating to the non-acceptance of ministers and the resfusal of supplies will, if still retained, put you in position in which you will not be able to carry out the resolution in both letter and spirit. I do not want the Congress to be put in a position in which it will be exposed to ridicule or change of inconsistency. Barring these two points to which I have referred I am glad to be able to say I am in agreement with other parts of the resolution.

EXTREMES MEET.

Mr. S. Satyamurti, supporting the original resolution said this resolution has been attacked from two sides, on one side by extreme liberals & on the other by nochangers. Extremes meet. I submit to this house that the resolution represents the maximum amount of practical non coo-peration possible to-day within legislatures. It also shows the anxiety of Congressmen not to laydown any programme which it cannot carout. I request Pandit Malaviya to take his rightful place in the Congress party and help us to present united front. Panditji says. I told you so. This is not right mentality. We can convince any except those few who have ears and yet do not hear that the policy of uniform, continuous and constistent obstruction of which Mr. Patel, distinguished president of the Assembly was the author, was not given up now or few days ago but in the may 1924. In manifesto published in May 1924, Mr. Das and Mr. Nehru said the programme of obstruction will be applied in such a manner as the party may from time to time decide. There is a fundamental differenec between the mentality of the responsivists and the Congress party. The policy of responsive cooperation is a programme of surrender. As regards the amendment that other parties be permitted to form a ministry, Mr. Satyamurti characterised it as a grotesque suggestion. If offices were to be accepted it would be better that Congressmen should accept them than that they should support benami ministry.

A voice: What about Madras ministers? let me say with all emphasis I can command that there is no expression for implied understanding between the Congress party in Madras and ministers.

A voice: Will you in the next session of the Madras Council move resolution of no confidence in ministers?

Mr. Satyamurty: leave it to us as to when and how we shall give effect to our object. Am I going to knock myself against a stone wall? In Madras council we are only a party of 44. I ask you to pass this resolution unamimously and strengthen our hands.

Coming to amendment to delete clauses D. E. and F. Mr. Satyamurthi said one reason why it was retained was to answer arguments of Pandit Malaviya and other responsivists that swarajists did not deserve the support he thought they would refuse the support even to relief measures when people were dying of plague.

Pandit Malaviya: I rise on a point of explanation. Mr. Satyamurti is absolutely wrong when he says I advanced any such argument. What I said is that in C. P. the Council local Swaraj party was not given premission to support the revenue Settlement Bill for increasing the period from 20 to 40 years although it was a beneficial me asure. It is perfectly correct.

Mr. Satyamurti: Pandit Malaviya is too big a debater not to understand that in debate one has to put a point emphatically to make it clear. Concluding, Mr. Satyamurti assured the Congress that if they gave full support to the Congress programme the Congress party will be able within three years to advance swaraj much nearer than any party. Free Press.

THE REAL DIFFERENCE.

Pandit Motilal Nehru said: "The real difference between Swarajist Congressmen and Pandit Malaviya's party lay in the question of acceptance or non-acceptance of office. The Swaraj party was not disposed even to entertain the proposal of accepting offices unless the Bengal detenus were released. It was not that anything contained in the reforms had anything to do with the detention of the prisoners but because the Bengal Oridinance was passed long after the Reforms Act was passed. But while the flower of Bengal was in distress, when India did not know even the offences with which they were charged they could not as self-respecting people even think of the examination of the conditions upon which they would be proared to take office. Let them put the question the other way. Suppose they had taken office to-day and to-morrow the Bengal Ordinance was passed and all the enormities which had been committed were repeated, what then would be their position? There was only one course and that was for the ministers at once to submit their resignation and for all provinces to refuse to form ministries unless the great offence had been purged by the Government and the Ordinance removed and the detenue were released or tried according to the law. This poing was discussed between Mr. C. R. Das and himself and that was the view they both took of it and to which he still adhered. But Pandit Malaviya had suggested to the Congress to delete the clause relating to the non-acceptance of office but Swarajist Congressmen could not accept offices unless the response of the Government was satisfactory and unless that response was accompained by the Congress demand, namely the release of Bengal detenus, that response was not worth considering. Could Bengal ever dream of accepting office while that national humiliation was there, (cries, "we do share") Bengal's honour was his own honour and Bengal's honour was the honour of the rest of India and unless. Bengal was given the redress that she deserved. no province in India had any business to accept the existing condition and perpetuate their slavery although they did not achieve that amount of success which they had hoped to attain in the election. The Swarajists were in much stronger and better position in the Assembly and in the various coulncils, in at least three of the councils, than they were in election of 1923. The speech made by Pandit Malaviya was encouraging and he (Motilal) had very strong confidence in him (Malaviya) and his friends that, so far as the Assembly was concerned, they would be able to arrive at some understanding in order to present a united front to the bureaucracy (Hear, hear.) In the provincial legislatures, if there was any programme of work that did not involve the loss of their self-respect, they would work it but they would not at any cost leave this sentiment and accept office and agree to work the reforms. In voting upon this resolution the Congress would be really going a verdict upon those whose national honour had been assailed, and those who had assailed that honour, namely, the bureaucracy. (Loud applause.)

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, after a moving speech in Bengali in reply to the debate, emphasised in English that the Bengal Ordinance and the arrests that followed were intended to kill the Swaraj Party He knew that the detenus would be released in one minute if only he went, and expressed his readiness before Lord Lytton to accept offices and work the reforms but the Swaraj Party and the Congress would not and should not agree to such a course.

The amendment of Mr. Balakram Sharma was lost. The amendment of Mr. B. K. Mazumdar for the deletion of the words "subject to clause D." from Clause B was also put and lost.

There was a good deal of trouble in ascertaining the strength of voting on Mr. Mazumdar's amendment. That the All-India Congress Committee and not the All-India Working Committee should direct the Swarajist Congressmen as to the course they should adopt in regard to the throwing out of budgets until there is response from Government Finally tellers were appointed in different blocks to count the votes and it was declared that the amendment was lost by 450 votes against 481.—A. P.

COUNCIL PROGARMME RESOLUTION.

SWARAJISTS JUBILANT.

(From Our Special Representative.)

PANDU (Congress Camp), Dec. 27.

Scenes of great jubilations and demonstrations followed the passing of the resolution specifying the Council programme. The only amendment that was accepted by the mover, Mr. Sen Gupta, was that the power of determining the response from the bureaucracy was given to the All-India Congress Committee, instead of to the Working Committee as the resolution originally demanded.

Late in the evening Pandit Motilal Nehru rose to move the sixth resolution regarding the work outside the Councils. The sting of opposition and arguments had disappeared from the proceedings, and, consequently, Pandit Nehru had to make a very brief speech. The resolution was vehemently seconded by Maulana Shaukat Ali who emphatically asserted that Swaraj was an impossible dream, unless the country had willingly taken to the khaddar mentality. Khaddar, he said, was the only weapon that would bring the bureaucracy on its knees.

Mr. Prakasham of Andhra while supporting the resolution confessed that the substantial successes of the Congress at the polls were solely due to the spirit of patriotism created throughout the country by the constructive programme. He maintained that it was not a dry programme. He assured on the best consideration that Mahatma Gandhi would still be willing to lead them if the country would be prepared to work enthusiastically and actively the constructive programme. The resolution when put to vote was unanimously carried amidst loudest applause.

The next resolution regarding the work in foreign countries was put from the Chair, and was declared carried. The resolution condemning the Bengal Ordinance Act and other repressive legislative measures of the Government was moved by Mr. Horniman. He described the judicial methods of the Government as a prostitution of justice. He warned that the nemesis would soon overtake the Government if they failed to do justice to the men lying in jail without being convicted of any crime. The resolution was unanimously carried.

The Council Programme resolution has at last passed, much to the delectation of the Swaraj Party. Very few amendments were added to the original draft of the Swaraj Party, and one and all of them had their leanings towards the No-change Party, or, rather, what is styled in parliamentary phraseology, the extreme left wing of the Swaraj Party. This year the Congress has drifted nearer to the Gandhi programme. The Responsivist and Independent Congress views were not as an expressed in the open session. Pandit Malaviyaji opposed the resolution for its inconsistency, but did neither press nor express his view-point.

The Subjects Committee met again this night, and along with others discussed the question of Hindu-Muslim unity. Mr. Sen Gupta moved that the Working Committee should take immediate steps to devise means to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity at an early date. Several amendments were suggested and Hindu feelings were rather tense when the House discussed the question. Mr. Srinivas Iyengar made a personal appeal to the members and got over the unpleasantness. The resolution is to be moved in the open session by the Chair.

(From Our Special Representative.)

PANDU (Congress Camp), Dec. 27.

The first powerful opposition to the Council resolution came from Babu Shamsundar Chakravarty, who has been a staunch and consistent No-changer ever since the inception of the Non-co-operation Movement. The sincerity and earnestness with which Babu Shamsundar made out his case had a deep impression upon the minds of the audience. The eloquence of Shamsunder, even in his seventies, was an admirable feat opposing the fact of the resolution clause by clause. Babu Shamsundar deplored the fact that the Council question had become the flesh of flesh, the blood of blood, and the bone of bone, of the Congress deliberations. Babu Shamsundar made out that the resolution was utterly self-contradictory, besides the Swarajists had twice tried the Council Programme, had found it wanting.

PLEA FOR HINDU MUSLIM UNITY.

Concluding he made a strong plea for Hindu-Muslim unity which, he said, was the foremost need of the country, under the circumstances. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar supporting the resolution ably replied to its critics. Pandit Malaviya when he mounted the rostrum to oppose the resolution was the recipient of an enthusiastic applause. Speaking sarcastically he expressed satisfaction at the change of attitude of the Swaraj Party which their resolution evidenced. He objected to the first two clauses of the resolution, which refused to accept Ministerships. He explained and made out that there was extreme inconsistency between the first three and the last three clauses of the resolution.

A BLUNDER RECTIFIED.

NABHA QUESTION REFERRED TO WORKING COMMITTEE.

NEXT VENUE OF CONGRESS.

CONGRESS CAMP, Dec. 28.

The Congress Subjects Committee re-assembled this morning at 8-30 in the Congress pandal as due to high wind and drizzling the Committee's pandal had to be abandoned. Indeed the inclement weather has caused considerable inconvenience. The delegates' huts have mostly been torn by the high wind and have become unhabitable. Last night sleeping accommodation was found for the delegates in a special train arranged for and in the Congress pandal. The Committee had to-day the main agenda consisting of private resolutions including one for changing the creed to that of independence. The attendance was thin. Before the proceedings began, members were generally interested in the next venue of the Congress. General opinion was that in view of the Statutory Commission, it would be advisable to hold the next Congress session in a big town, preferably a presidency town Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Lahore were suggested. Of these, it seems that Bombay is most likely to be selected or Madras.—A. P.

INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION.

Mr. Sambamurti moved a resolution that Swaraj should be defined to mean independence free of any British control. There would, of course, be people in the country holding views of all kinds, but they must declare that the majority opinion aimed at independence. Moreover, the Imperial Conference session held last month showed that other members of the British Empire did not treat India as holding equal status. The very introduction of the word 'Swaraj' in 1906 had proged of dynamic force in moving masses, and it was at Nagpur in 1920 that Swarajya as the aim of of the Congress was introduced into its creed. Politicals might be satisfied with a few crumbs but masses would not be. Moreover, Dominions treated them as pariahs and did not recognize Indu as a sister equal nation. And all the while, the people of the Empire wanted to exploit India.

Mahatma Gandhi had told them that even the power of the right of veto which the British Parliament enjoyed had now been removed, and Dominions had been granted full rights of sovereignty so that the British Government could not intervene to protect the rights of Indians in the Dominions. Indian people were, in his opinion, thirsting for an unarmed rebellion, and the adoption of independence as their goal would give momentum to this movement.—A. P.

Mahatma Gandhi at this stage made a statement. His views on the Nabha question were that the Congress should not take up questions concerning Indian states. He wanted this question to be reopened and also felt that the currency issue was so important from the point view of masses that he was surprised to hear that last night the Committee dismissed it summarily.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S STATEMENT.

Pandit Motilal Nehru after associating himself fully with what had fallen from Maatma Gandhi regarding the independence resolution made a personal statement regarding the Nabha question. He said I do not want to keep anything from the public. I wish to say that I thoroughly dissociate myself with that part of the resolution which relates to Nabha, and my reason for doing so is that at present I am briefed by His Highness in my professional capacity to work for him. That being the case, I feel that it is not open to me in view of my responsibility to take by advantage of this public meeting of this great national institution, and as a public man to put forward a case before it in which I am professionally interested. This is the reason why I say nothing as to what Mahatmaji has said about the inadmissibility of the question or on the merit of it. I feel that my mouth is closed. I am not sure that I shall continue to act for the Maharaja, but as at present situated, I feel that I hold his brief and that I cannot get away from the position that I have been retained professionally by him to render such professional service as I can. I feel it will not be fair on my part either to His Highness or to the House or to myself, if I did not disclose this fact. I associate myself with the resolution and I shall take no part either in the discussion or in the voting. I ask you to bear in mind that I have nothing whatever to do with it.

BLUNDER OF SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

REJECTION OF CURRENCY RESOLUTION

PANDU, Dec. 28.

Mr. Gandhi told the Congress Subjects Committee to-day that it had last night committed a blunder in rejecting the Conference to Nabha question for the Congress must not interfere with the Native States questions. Both the resolutions mentioned above were passed last night in the absence of Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru.

The Committee now agreed to refer to the Working Committee the study of the currency question and to give directions the Congress members of the Assembly to take steps to safeguard the interests of the Indian people in such a manner as may be advised.

Reference to the Nabha question in the resolution was also dropped and the matter was referred to the Working Committee for confidential report. Pandit Motilal speaking on the resolution dissociated himself from the resolution because he had at present been professionally briefed by the Maharaja of Nabha and he could not give an opinion on the merits of the question.

INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION REJECTED.

The Independence resolution was defeated by a large majority.—A.P.

SAFEGUARDING INTERESTS OF INDIANS.

MR. A. R IVENGAR'S RESOLUTION REJECTED.

PANDU, Dec. 27.

The Congress Subjects Committee by a large majority to-night declined to pass the Working Committee's resolution moved by Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar that the Working Committee be authorised to consult experts and direct Congressmen in the Assembly to take such steps as may be necessary to safeguard the interests of the people of India in such a manner as it may be advised Objection was based on the ground that the Congress should not go back to the Liberal policy of taking cognisance of such questions and that Congress members in the Assembly could decide their attitude for themselves.

DELEGATES' FEE RAISED.

The delegates' fee, by 46 votes to 40, was raised to ten rupees in the place of one rupee which was fixed at Belgaum.—A. P.

CURRENCY RESOLUTION.

WORKING COMMITTEE TO DEVISE POLICY.

GAUHATI, Dec. 27.

The Subjects Committee next considered the resolution on the Currency Commission's report. Mr. Rangaswami Iyenger moved that the Congress asks all the Congress members of the Assembly to adopt such a policy on the currency question as would safeguard the interests of the country and authorise the Working Committee to study and make enquiries on the currency problem and devise a policy.

He said that the resolution was moved on a question which was agitating the country as it was not proper for the Congress to enforce any definite policy on the Congress members of the Assembly and thereby commit them to it. The resolution was moved only to show a gesture of sympathy towards the matter.

Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta seconding the resolution said that it was yet very difficult to say whether the 1s. 6d. ratio would be a benefit or a loss and so the Congress should not fix up any definite policy on it and thus without committing to anything the Congress could show its sympathy towards the question. Mr. Harisarvottam Rao said that the Congress could not enjoin the non-Congress members of the Assembly to follow a certain policy on the Currency problem. The currency question was not yet scrutinised fully even by the members of the Assembly. Therefore, it was proper that the matter should be considered by the A. I. C. C. at proper time and then the Congress should say something definite on the matter. Otherwise what was the use of passing such a vague resolution. The president explaining the matter said that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had sent a comprehensive resolution on the currency problem giving some definite view. But as Pandit Motilal Nehru and others thought it premature for the Congress to commit anything on the matter, so the non-committal resolution was moved. The president remarked that a specific expression of any definite views on the question was not within the province of the Congress. Such a question required considered thought of experts of currency matter and the Congress was not a body of such experts hence no definite resolution could be passed by the Congress at present at an early stage. The resolution of the Working Committee moved by Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar was lost.

The Committee adjourned its sitting a.m. to-morrow 28th.

INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION

The Subjects Committee assembled morning at 7-30 a.m. A number of the All-India Congress Committee submitted a representation that priority be given to the resolution advocating independence as the creed.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar called upon Sambamurty to move his resolution asking the Committee to adopt Independence as the creed outside all foreign control as the creed of the Congress.

Mr. Sambamurty urged self-respect, and urgencies of the situation demanded India should declare what her goal was, there was no meaning in self-sacrifice for dominion status. People will only laugh at it. Only independence could inspire sacrifice and suffering necessary for successful, unarmed rebellion which alone could take India to her goal. This resolve was in no way inconsistent with the Council resolution.

Mr. Kiranshankar Roy suggested words "outside all foreign control" may be dropper. Mr. Sambamurty accepted the suggestion.

Mr. G. Harisarvottam Rao raised a point of order that Mr. Sambamurty's resolution was inconsistent with the Council Programme as the Congress councillors had to take an oath of allegiance.

Mr. Sambamurty said there was no inconsistency as his resolution was only a definition and not a declaration of independence. The president ruled Mr. Sambamurty's motion in order.

Mr. Arjunlal Sethi moved that Swaraj be defined as "Federated Republic of India.

HAVE PATIENCE.

The president ruled it out of order.

The president next called upon Mahatmaji to give the Committee the benefit of his views on the subject. Mahatmaji said, "This is not the first time this amendment has been brought before you. I wish rather its leaders, as you members of the All-India Congress Committee are deemed, to follow the trend of events in the country. You are seeking to inculcate the spirit of complete independence amongst people who are divided amongst themselves. I base my argument on the situation as it confronts us. A wise man will not bite more than he can digest. Supposing independence does include more than the term Swaraj contains, have patience. Can you not say one step is enough for me. Do with earnestness and grent sacrifice what you can do now." Coming to the rockbottom, Mahatmaji said, Swaraj means within the Empire if possible and without the empire if necessary. When the present creed was discussed Mr. Jinnah resisted it. Pandit Malaviyaji resisted it. Mr. Jinnah went out of the Congress. Why do you want to say we will not remain within the Empire even if it is possible. Why have you confidence in your ability to make Englishmen fellow servants. In your repugnance to white skin so great that you will not associate with Englishman on any terms. Take Canada, Australia or South Africa. General Hertzog has not asked for independence although he can have it for the asking. He has returned from England a converted man. I can tell you I shall accept no constitution which does not give us ability to declare independence. Potency of the word Swaraj increased with potency of every individual. Why do you want this impotent definition?

Continuing Mahatmaji said he also wished the house to extend him the privilege referring to one question that had been decided by the house namely the last clause of the resolution on the release of the Sikh prisoners.

Relating to the Nabha Raj Lele he asked the press not to report his speech on the resolution as he did not want anything said by him in this connection to be misunderstood or to embarrass or compromise the Maharaja of Nabha. He was a friend of the Sikhs, a friend of the Maharaja Saheb. He advised the Committee to withdraw yesternight's resolution and if it was deemed necessary to refer the question to the Working Committee with instructions to make a confidential report on the question to the All-India Congress Committee.

Mr. Banerji suggested that since Mahatmaji had admitted that the term Swaraj included complete independence let it be given to the term Swaraj and it was high time that some definite meaning be given to Swaraj.

finite meaning be given to Swaraj.

Maulana Mahomed Ali asked Mr. Banerji why he was not satisfied with the definition given by Mahatmaji that Swaraj meant independence within the Empire if possible and without it if necessary.

The resolution of Mr. Sabamurti defining Swaraj to mean complete independence was put to vote and defeated.

On the motion of Mr. Sidhva the last clause of release of the Sikh prisoners relating Nabha was withdrawn and referred to the Working Committee for study and confidential report to All-India Congress Committee.

DEFEAT OF INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION.

MAHATMA'S IMPRESSIVE SPEECH THE CAUSE.

PANDU, Dec. 28.

The main factor which led to the defeat in the Congress Subjects Committee of Mr. Sambamurti's motion to declare Swaraj as meaning complete independence was Mahatma Gandhi's impressive speech. He [illegible] complete independence was included in the word Swaraj. Otherwise they would [illegible] going out of the Congress, but they [illegible] cluded the closest association with the British people on terms of absolute equality. He sympathised with those to whom association was unbearable because of Jalhanwala Bagh atrocities, and of what had happened after the inauguration of the Reforms; but his advice was "festina lente." They

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CRICKET AT CALCUTTA.

M. C. C. V. EUROPEANS.

FIFTH INNINGS VICTORY FOR THE TOURISTS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

The M. C. C. touring side to-day disposed of the Europeans in the East, in their second innings for 125 runs, thus winning the match by innings and 55 runs. This is their fifth innings victory in India. Boyes and Astill shared all the wickets that fell to the bowling, the former having excellent figures of 7 for 55. Guise who was one of the opening batsmen for the home team made the top score of forty-nine.

M. C. C.—1st Innings.

Brown, c Guise, b Meyer	.. 39
Wyatt, st Brooke, b Tarrant	.. 13
Tate, c Howlett, b Tarrant	.. 9
Sandham, c Brooke, b Howlett	..112
Astill, c Tarrant, b Howlett	.. 41
Earle, b Meyer	.. 30
Maharajah of Patiala, l-b-w, b Tarrant	11
Gilligan, b Tarrant	.. 0
Geary, c and b Tarrant	.. 31
Boyes, c and b Tarrant	.. 15
Hill (not out)	.. 8
Extras	.. 17
Total	..326

Runs at the fall of wicket:—One for 88; two for 111; three for 143; four for 223; five for 232; six for 260; seven for 260; eight for 272; nine for 302; ten for 326.

EUROPEANS IN THE EAST 1ST INNINGS 146.

2ND INNINGS.

Hosie, b Boyes	.. 16
Langdon, c Earle, b Boyes	.. 6
Howlett, b Astill	.. 1
Gresswell, l-b-w, b Boyes	.. 0
Meyer, not out	.. 11
Guise, c Geary, b Boyes	.. 49
Brook, l-b-w, b Astill	.. 13
Ashton, l-b-w, b Boyes	.. 11
Johnstone, l-b-w, b Boyes	.. 9
Campbell, b Boyes	.. 0
Tarrant, did not bat.	
Extras	.. 9
Total	.. 125

Runs at the fall of wicket:—One for 40; two for 77; three for 82; four for 93; five for 95; six for 111; seven for 121; eight for 124; nine for 125.

NAZARS LEGALISED BY NIZAM

LUMP SUM COLLECTIONS TO BE STOPPED.

MADRAS, Dec. 27.

The "Swarajya" publishes an extraordinary Firman issued by H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad defining presentation in future of "nazirs" by his subjects. A noteworthy point in it is that presentation of "nazirh" has been legitimised and maximum and minimum size thereof fixed. The minimum is much lighter than it was heretofore from smaller parties. It is notified that lump sum nazir collections will be stopped for ever. Whenever the Nizam paid a visit to noblemen or high officials, on such occasion the host is permitted to present nazir.—Free Press.

ADDITIONAL JUDGE FOR BOMBAY.

MR. DAVAR TO ACT.

DELHI, Dec. 28.

Governor-General-in-Council has appointed Mr. Jehangir Dinshah Davar, Barrister-at-Law, to act as an additional Judge of the Bombay High Court from 6th January 1927 or the subsequent date on which he assumes charge to 8th June 1927.—A. P.

REPORTERS AND PUBLIC FUNCTIONS.

A PLEA FOR EQUAL TREATMENT

The following resolution has been passed by the Executive Committee of the Journalist Association of India at their meeting held on 27th instant:—

"The Executive Committee of the Journalists' Association of India regrets to note the recent tendency in some quarters to treat reporters who have to attend public functions of a special character with scant courtesy, and it impresses on organisers of all such functions that reporters are entitled to equal treatment with invited guests as a matter of courtesy to the journalistic profession."

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Dr. Miss Nagubai Joshi, daughter of Sir Moropant Joshi was married at Amraoti on December 27 to Sardar Rajwade of Gwalior.

Rugby.—Captain Courtney the well-known air pilot is elaborating plans for a most ambitious long distance flight yet conceived—aerial voyage from this country to New Zealand by a flying boat in about seven days. He intends to fly day and night over long stages of about 1,500 miles each, stopping only long enough at the end of each stage to refuel.—B. O. W.

MAKE SWARAJ YOUR RELIGION

(Continued from previous page.)

ward programme which he had given them, namely, the spread of khaddar with a view to the boycott of foreign cloth. When the All-India Congress Committee became a body of men not determined to talk but to work? when India had very nearly achieved the boycott of foreign cloth then they would find him (Gandhi) going on his knees before Motilal Nehru for admission into his fold. He had never erased the Council programme from his mind but before he went into the Councils or sent people to the Councils certain conditions must be fulfilled. To-day they were not a disciplined nation. Anonymous letters were being received by the President that because Swami Shraddhanand had lost his life a Mussalman also should lose his. There was nothing in these letters: but the sum total of these letters gave a clue to where the country was going. When it was possible for many of them to cleanse the present surfeited atmosphere they would find him giving attention to the Council programme. He was quite capable of accepting office and becoming an executive councillor, and when he became one they might depend upon him that Swaraj had come and Mr. Sambamurti's complete independence also.—A. P.

DELAY OF MESSAGES.

DUE TO RECENT STORM.

DELHI, Dec. 29.

The following communique is issued:—The working of telegraph wires has been considerably interfered with, by the recent storm in the Bay. This has resulted in a heavy congestion of traffic, and press messages originating from the Congress Camp at Gauhati have been unavoidably subjected to serious delay.—A. P.

DEFINITION OF SWARAJ.

AMENDMENT TO CONGRESS CONSTITUTION.

PANDU (Congress Camp), Dec. 27.

Mr. Srish Chandra Chatterjee of Bengal, has given notice of a resolution amending Article 1 of the Congress constitution as amended by the Belgaum Congress. Article (1) runs as follows at present: "The object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment of Swaraj by the people of India by all legitimate and peaceful means."

Mr. Chatterjee's resolution seeks to amend it as follows:—"The object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment of Swaraj, which means Federated Indian Republic, free from external interference, by the people of India." It defines Swaraj and deletes peaceful and legitimate means.—Free Press.

"ORGANISED HYPOCRISY."

DR. MOONJE ON KHADDAR CLAUSE

PANDU (Congress Camp), Dec. 28.

Interviewed by the Associated Press representative at Amingaon on his way to Calcutta, Dr. Moonje said: "This clause of Khaddar in the Congress Constitution is going to manufacture organised hypocrisy. Though the Congress has passed a resolution asking the Swarajists to frustrate the formation of a Ministry, I am afraid perhaps a lukewarm now may be put up and no Ministry wil be frustrated in any way.

As regards the C. P., if any Ministry will be formed it will be the Congress Ministry, and no offices in the gift of the Congress majority in the Legislative Councils will be allowed to be taken by any body else than Congressmen. Congressmen in the C. P. will do their utmost to introduce Congress rule in the Governor's Cabinet, as they have captured the Councils."—A. P.

SOLUTION OF INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA'S APPEAL TO CONGRESS LEADERS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 28.

The Parsi Rajkeya Sabha urges the Congress leaders to attend the Commercial Congress at Calcutta and settle a joint working plan for solving India's agricultural, commercial, industrial and currency problems and safe-guarding India's interests. The Sabha equally urges the leaders to proceed to Delhi early for handling the grave situation there.

Regarding the Commercial Congress the Sabha suggests the appointment of an All-India Working Committee of all Indian Chambers of Commerce to handle without delay the urgent, important questions of agriculture, trade, industry, currency and exchange arising from time to time inviting economists' co-operation and concerting measures for early establishment of Indian trade bureaus abroad.—Free Press.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

COMMENTS IN PRESS.

LAHORE, Dec. 28.

Commenting on the Congress President's address to-day, the "Civil and Military Gazette" says:—We can find nothing in Mr. Iyengar's Presidential address that has not been said over and over again. Mr. Iyengar rightly says that communalism is the off-spring of prejudice and suspicion, but opinion (1) that there should be a rapid we do not think that he is justified in saying that they are not deep-seated among Indians, for there is so much proof to the contrary.

The "Swarajya", the local Swarajist Party organ says: Mr. Iyengar lays the finger at the right spot when he observed that communalism is destructive, and flourishes at the cost of other communities. His suggestions, if taken to heart, would prove effective in removing communal tension.

The "Bande Mataram" complains that Mr. Iyengar travelled more in the domain of imagination and philosophy than stern realities.

Commenting on the Congress Presidential Address, the "Rangoon Daily News" says:—Mr Srinivasa Iyengar has delivered a plain, simple, straightforward and practical address. With regard to the acceptance or non-acceptance of office, the policy he has adumbrated might appeal perfectly logical and consistent from the point of view of the Swaraj Party. We wish that he at least as President of the Congress, soared above his own party. As it is, he has left no door open for a reasonable compromise and has thereby weakened his concluding appeal for unity.—A. P.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S CONGRESS SPEECH.

EFFECT IN CAPETOWN

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAPETOWN, Dec. 29.

Mahatmaji's Congress speech with the resolution supporting the Conference has produced admirable result. Everyone says General Hertzog's first act of national independence must not involve the refusal to listen to the voice of India when offering friendship. The Indian Delegation is now cordially working out the subject with leaders of the Indian community.

MAHATMA'S TOUR PROGRAMME.

PANDU, (Congress Camp), Dec. 28.

Mahatma Gandhi left this afternoon for Calcutta where after a short stay he will proceed to Comilla and thence to Benares visiting Behar. He will tour for some days and proceed to Khandesh on his way to Kathiawar and Gujarat. After a few days' tour in Gujarat, he will visit Hardwar and thence the Southern Presidency where he expects to be at the end of March or the beginning of April. Then in June, Mahatmaji will tour the United Provinces and, if necessary, the rest of Behar Province.

He informed the Associated Press representatives that his business in the coming year would be to spread the message of Charkha and the use of Khaddar, and also collect funds for the All-India Deshbandhu Memorial, the central factor of which is the spread of Khaddar.—A. P.

GAUHATI MUNICIPAL ADDRESS TO MAHATMAJI.

PANDU, (Congress Camp), Dec. 28.

The Gauhati Municipality presented an address of welcome to Mahatmaji this morning before a huge gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Dr. J. C. Das, Chairman Gauhati Municipal Board read the following welcome address printed on khadi and presented it to Mahatma amidst acclamation:

"We the members of the Gauhati Municipal Board take this opportunity of according you a hearty and respectful welcome and beg to express our humble appreciation of your august personality. In you India has found the prophet of a new message, which has awakened her children from the slumber of ages and it is no small pride to recall that the echoes of your great message of non-violence have passed beyond India. Sir, millions in India to-day honour you as the living embodiment of Indian Swaraj and in your lofty and inspiring efforts they long to see the fulfilment of the destiny of India.

Help us we may deserve the great ideal of spiritual freedom which you have shown to be within every one's reach, by the sacrifice of the self that obscures Light. Every lasting will be the memories of this day, when Gauhati the far-famed Pragyyotishpur of ancient times, had the proud privilege to honour him, whose life is a precious moral asset to humanity. May God grant you long life and health to carry on to a finish the noble work you have begun."

MAHATMAJI'S REPLY.

Mahatmaji in a brief reply thanked the Board for the proud honour done to him and stated that he was very much pleased that spinning and weaving had not yet lost their hold on people of Assam. He was conscious that even to-day it was essential for every girl of marriageable age among them to have the knowledge of weaving. He wanted Gauhati Municipal Board to set an example to other local bodies by introducing teaching of spinning weaving and Hindi to boys and girls in primary schools under their control and for this purpose he wanted them to get trained teachers.—Free Press.

NEW SECRETARIES APPOINTED.

PANDU (Congress Camp), Dec. 28.

On the motion of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu the appointment of Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, and Dr. M. A. Ansari, as General Secretaries and the re-appointment of Treasurer and Auditors were approved of by the Congress.—A. P.

WAR AGAINST FOREIGNERS.

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS DISTURBED.

HAVOC BY CHINESE ANTI-BRITISHERS.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Hankow.—Anti-Christian societies have been springing up lately in many centres where the Anti-Foreign movement is very strong. Agitators broke up two Christmas entertainments, one at the Wesleyan Mission Girls' School and the other at the Blind School, where invaders distributed Anti-British literature. The foreign missionary who attempted to intervene was seized and carried into the streets where he was mishandled and badly injured. Anti-Christians also invaded the Lutheran Mission in the native city on Christmas eve and removed bibles, hymn books and texts from the walls. Native pastors in most of the places did not officiate in Christmas services. Three big Anti-Christian and Anti-British meetings were held at Wuchang, Hanyang and Hankow to-day, at which the speakers represented every section of the Government and army. Foreign women and children have been advised to leave Kiukiang and all foreigners are in readiness to evacuate Kiangsi and it is feared that they will also be compelled to evacuate Hunan.—Reuter.

LIBERAL CONFERENCE CONCLUDES.

REVISION OF CONSTITUTION URGED

AKOLA, Dec. 29.

Other resolutions passed by the National Liberal Federation are:—

"The National Liberal Federation is of Indianisation of all the superior Civil Services (2) that the principles and conditions of recruitment for all such services should vest in the Government of India (3) that the actual recruitment should be made by an independent statutory body like the Civil Services Commission in England and (4) that direct recruitment should be by means of examination and not of nomination by the Government."

"The National Liberal Federation reiterates its conviction of the necessity of a revision of the present constitution of the Central and Provincial Governments on the following lines (1) India should be accorded the same status as the Dominions (2) Except in respect of foreign and political affairs and of the defence of the country for a transitory period, the Secretary of State in relation to the Government of India should occupy a position analogous to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in relation to the Dominions. (3) The Council of the Secretary for India should be abolished (4) The Superintendence, direction and control of the revenues and administration of British India should be vested in the Governor-General-in-Council (5) While for a transitory period the Governor-General should remain responsible to His Majesty's Government and the British Parliament for the foreign and political relations of the Government of India and for the defence of the country, the Governor-General-in-Council should be responsible to the Legislative Assembly in the whole sphere of internal administration (6) The provincial governments should be responsible to the respective Legislative Councils and Governors should be constitutional Governors (7) Indians should be trained for and freely admitted to all Arms of Defence and such financial provision should be made for their training as the Legislative Assembly may decide. (8) The Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Councils should be wholly elected bodies with due provision for the protection of the rights of important minorities." This resolution was proposed by Sir M. V. Joshi, seconded by Mr. Chintamani and supported by Mr. Gadgil of Poona. The Conference then elected the office bearers for the next year. The venue of the next session is to be decided by the Council of the Party. It will be held either at Allahabad or Bombay. A vote of thanks to the President of the Federation and others concerned and singing of the national anthem terminated the proceedings.—F. P.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

PANDU (Congress Camp), Dec. 28.

The following nine, have been elected as members of the Congress Working Committee, besides the office bearers: Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Abul Kalam Azad, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. T. Prakasam, Moulana Mahomed Ali, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. T. R. Phookan and Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta.—A. P.

PRIZE MONEY TO UNEARTH ALLEGED PLOT.

DELHI, Dec. 2[illegible]

Hindus of Delhi have offered Rs. [illegible] to the police as a reward to the per[illegible] leads to the discovery of the plot [illegible] plotted in the murder of Swa[illegible] hand.—A.

DELHI OUTRAGE AND AFTER

SENSATIONAL POSTERS ON WALLS

SIGNAL CALL FOR MORE MURDERS?

DELHI, Dec. 29.

Investigation in connection with the assassination of Swami Shradhanand continues to engross public attention in Delhi and is the most widely discussed subject of the day. The Chief Commissioner of Delhi is receiving appeal from various people in and outside Delhi to have the investigations and the trial of the case conducted by officials who are above suspicion of communal bias. A shroud of mystery still hangs over the crime but it is reported that police is not satisfied with the accused's story that he got the pistol from Afghanistan. They are still on the track to discover the owner of the pistol and abettors and accomplices if any. Police will apply for a remand of a week more on the expiry of the present remand period and the case will begin on January 11 before Mr. H. D. Bhenot, Additional District Magistrate unless the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Johnson desires to try it himself. Mr. Bhenot is an Indian Christian.

SENSATIONAL POSTERS ON WALLS.

A deputation of three Hindus waited this morning on Mr. P. L. Orde, Senior Superintendent of Police, Delhi. Report has it that they requested Mr. Orde to allow them to be intermediaries of information as they said that the man in street was afraid to approach the police. It is understood that the deputationists advanced a theory about the crime for the consideration of the police. They said that the assassin was a hireling and a tool in the hands of some responsible Mahomedans who were conducting anti-Shuddhi propaganda in India. An anti-Shuddhi poem as also an Urdu pamphlet by some Muslims of Meerut were also brought to the notice of Mr. Orde. The purport of the pamphlet was to warn the late Swami that if he did not mend his ways he would meet the fate of Pandit Lekharam (also murdered by a Muslim some thirty years ago). Lastly an Urdu handwritten poster was drawn attention to. This was posted in Chandni Chowk, Delhi, last evening and foreshadowed the assassination of many Hindu leaders in the near future.—A.P.

ISLAM PROHIBITS MURDER

PATNA MUSLIM'S CONDEMNATION.

PATNA, Dec. 28.

A meeting of the Mussalmans of Patna was held last evening in the Anjuman-i-Islamia Hall publicly to denounce the outrage at Delhi. Mr. Abdul Aziz, M.L.C., presided. The Hon. Sir Mahomed Fakruddin, Minister of Education moved the following resolution:—

"The Mussalmans of Bankipore assembled in the Anjuman Islamia Hall to express their grief and sorrow at the sad and tragic death of Swami Sraddhanand by the dastardly attack of one Abdul Rashid and condemn his cruel and inhuman act, which is revolting to every Moslem, and convey their sympathy to the bereaved family."

In moving the resolution, Sir Mahomed Fakruddin said, that though this shocking, and deplorable outrage was committed by a Mussalman, it had nothing to do with the community as a whole.

Maulana Itimad, Imam of Juma Musjid in seconding the resolution, gave the religious view. He said that Islam had not only prohibited the murder of children, old men and invalids, but had also held their assassin as a great sinner.

Maulana Syed Hasan Arza, in supporting the resolution, said that Islam had not only taught them to respect their own leader, but also leaders of other religions. The Swamiji was ill and old, and he was the leader of a large section of the Indian population. As such, according to Islamic Shariat, the murder of such a person must be regarded as 'Haram'. The resolution was passed unanimously—A. P.

"AN INSENSATE ACT."

BENGAL MUSLIM LEADER'S CONDEMNATION.

RANGOON, Dec. 28.

Maulvi A. K. Fazlul Haque, ex-Minister and the Bengal Muslim leader, who arrived here yesterday, interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India, said he received with shock the news of the assassination of Swami Shradhananda when he landed in Rangoon. "While I condemn the insensate act," said the Maulvi, "I no less condem all attempts to attribute the misguided zeal of the fanatic to the baseless theories about intolerance of Islam. Islam is a religion of peace and goodwill and reprobates the adoption of violent means for the attainment of even the most laudable aims. Those who forget this great truth are false to the teachings of Islam.—Free Press.

Calcutta, message of December 28th W. C. Ponston has won the Indian Golf Championship by over thirty defeating Geo Downie two and

PLEA FOR WIDER OUTLOOK.

CHRISTIANS AND COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

MADRAS, Dec. 28.

Presiding over the All-India Christian Conference, which met in the Wesley College this evening, Mr. A. C. Mukerjee, Secretary, National Missionary Society of India, deplored the apathy of the Christian community to the question of its own uplift. He made a particular reference to the aloofness of the Catholics. He also pleaded for wider national outlook among Christians. He said they should not be indifferent to the country's progress. "We certainly desire," he added, "that India should have her rightful place in the commonwealth of Nations and not merely be suppliants begging at other people's doors and feeling grateful for the crumbs that might fall from their tables. We might have to fight for it, we might have even to suffer for it." "Let us" he said. "The prepared for both" But he did not approve of the Swarajist methods. He said that the walk-out was fruitless and that more could be gained by co-operation than non-co-operation.

THE DELHI MURDER.

Referring to Swami Shraddhanand's murder, he said that all Christians deplored the outrage. Swamiji's activities, he said, were as much directed against Christians as against Muslims. Still it was to their credit that the Christians did not lose their temper. Again, Shraddhanandji did nothing more than what every Christian and Muslim was doing everyday He then appealed to the Hindus to control their feelings and overcome bigotry by love. Here he made a particular appeal to the Christians to help in allaying communal bitterness.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

Referring to communal representation, he condemned the idea of recruiting men for the public services and nominations to the higher appointments being made on communal lines. All he wanted was that in the deliberative bodies like councils and local boards provision must be made for representation of the minority communities. He suggested representation should be made to the Royal Commission for Christian elected seats in various Councils.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Bangalore message says:—"As a sequel to fireworks at the sports arena in the All-Indian Exhibition of Arts and Crafts in Cubbon Park, a fire broke late last night and the entire central block of the exhibition proper was reduced to ashes. The loss is estimated at several thousand rupees. No casualties are reported."—A. P.

A Bombay message of Tuesday's date says:—"Mr. B. F. Bharucha is proceeding to Delhi to-night."

The Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw M.P., President and members of the International Textile workers' delegation visited the Kankinarah centre of the jute industry at Calcutta on Monday and were received by Mr. K. C. Roy Chowdhury on behalf of the Kankinarah Labour Union.—A. P.

At a Conference of match manufacturers, held at Calcutta from the different parts of India on 27th inst., Capt. J. W. Petaval presiding, resolutions were passed urging an excise duty of eight annas per gross manufactured by factories started with foreign capital.—A. P.

The Bhavnagar Popular Assembly resumed sitting on Monday for informal discussion. Various members including Mr. V. U. Parekh, Mr. Dolatrai Vakil, Mr. Haridal Sheth put forth their grievances and demands. Sir Prabhashanker Pattani replying said he was always ready to give whatever he could, but he was helpless owing to the scanty power of the purse.—F. P.

Recently, the Bhavnagar State Education Department have added a fine building at a cost of Rs. 80,000 for the vernacular schools. —F. P.

The steamer "Crastafelsa", of the German Hansa Line, will arrive at Okha Bunder on January 7 and the "City of Bobail" will reach here on January 22.—F. P.

A Jamnagar message says: "Three foreign direct steamers bringing 80,000 bags of sugar arrived at Bedi Bunder port last week."—F. P.

A Committee consisting of six Hindus and six Muslims, including Contractor Vishvanath Kanji Bhatt and Contractor Nur Muhomed Sheth, has been appointed at Gondal to present an address to Miss Jamnabai Devsingh the Private Secretary to Her Highness, on her success as the first female Graduate.—F. P.

The Wankaner Educational Department has raised the standards of pay to the teachers as under: Taluka School Teachers: [illegible] Rs. 42-2-55 to Rs. 52-2-60 Branch [illegible] from Rs. 35-2-45 to Rs. [illegible]-2-50. [illegible] Press.

The eighth session of the Women [illegible] Association was held at Benares [illegible] Monday, under the Presidentship of [illegible] Basu, as Mrs. Jinarajadasa [illegible] present, was not well enough to [illegible] active part in the proceedings. After referring to the work in different directions done by the Association, the President appealed for still greater efforts in the coming year.—A. P.

A Patna message of December 27 says: The thirteenth session of the All-India Arya Kumar Sammelan was held in Patna on Sunday and Monday last. Bhai Parmanand presided. In his Presidential address, he dwelt at length on what Swami Dayanand and Arya Samaj had done for the Hindu community in particular and the country in general and what was expected of the Samaj in future.

There was only one way of building up a united nation of Hindus and Mussalmans, that was, by trying to create among Mussalmans a spirit of patriotism and love for the country and not by humouring them. —Free Press.

On Thursday the 23rd instant the first annual Social Gathering of the new Municipal high school, Gokak, was held under the Presidentship of Principal G. C. Bhatt. A few days back, a theft took place at Mr. Botha Pleader's House at Gokhak when [illegible]0,000 worth gold ornament were taken by thieves.

[illegible] Correspondent writes: H. E. the [illegible] Sir Leslie Wilson [illegible] at the request of [illegible] Jiji Varma of Sunda Presdent of Digvir's Club, Bansda, become a patron of the Club. His Excellency has further honoured the Digvir Club by presenting it a cup to be called Sir Leslie Wilson Challenge Cup to be given for any competition in the Club.

A COOL SMOKE.

HOW THE EAST SOLVED THE PROBLEM.

Under this head we learn from an article in "Tobacco" (New York), by A.S.Bee, of a device due to Nicholas Nelsen, a Danish journalist, in which a smoker's pipe is kept cool by turning the direction of the smoke coming through the stem to either side, or both sides. This distributes the smoke into the cavity of the mouth above the tongue and gives, he asserts, a perfectly cool smoke. He claims that by this simple expedient, pipe smoke is as mild as the mildest cigarette. We read;

THE HOOKAH

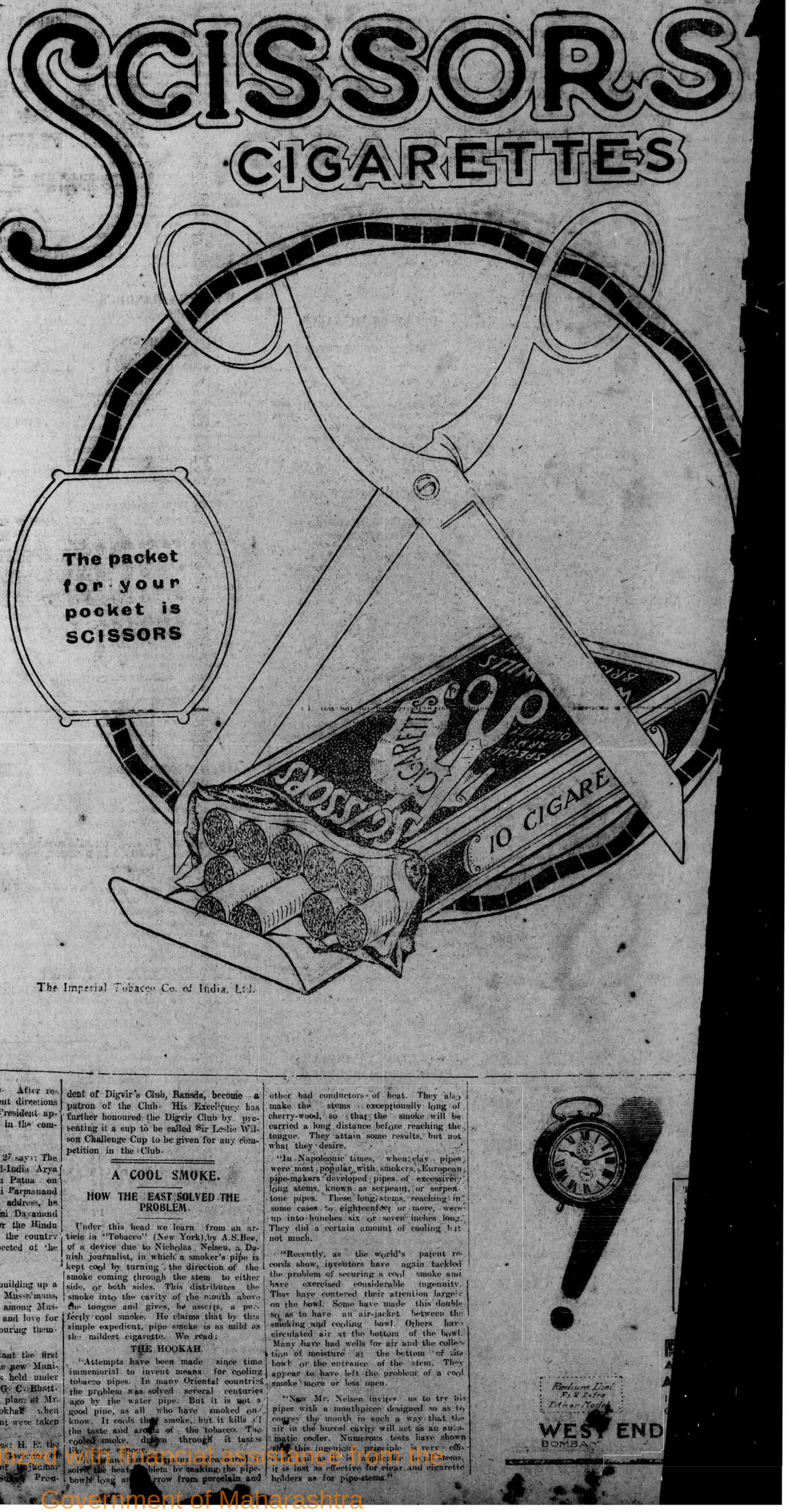
"Attempts have been made since time immemorial to invent means for cooling tobacco pipes. In many Oriental countries the problem was solved several centuries ago by the water pipe. But it is not a good pipe, as all who have smoked one know. It cools the smoke, but it kills all the taste and aroma of the tobacco. The cooled smoke, drawn through it tastes like [illegible] vapours.

[illegible] solve the heat problem by making the pipe-bowls long and narrow from porcelain and other bad conductors of heat. They also make the stems exceptionally long of cherry-wood, so that the smoke will be carried a long distance before reaching the tongue. They attain some results, but not what they desire.

"In Napoleonic times, when clay pipes were most popular with smokers, European pipe-makers developed pipes of excessively long stems, known as serpeant, or serpentone pipes. These long stems, reaching in some cases to eighteen feet or more, were up into bunches six or seven inches long. They did a certain amount of cooling but not much.

"Recently, as the world's patent records show, inventors have again tackled the problem of securing a cool smoke and have exercised considerable ingenuity. They have centered their attention largely on the bowl. Some have made this double so as to have an air-jacket between the smoking and cooling bowl. Others have circulated air at the bottom of the bowl. Many have had wells for air and the collection of moisture at the bottom of the bowl or the entrance of the stem. They appear to have left the problem of a cool smoke more or less open.

"Now Mr. Nelsen invites us to try his pipes with a mouthpiece designed so as to convey the mouth in such a way that the air in the buccal cavity will act as an automatic cooler. Numerous tests have shown that this ingenious principle is very efficient and as it is [illegible] to pipe-stems, it is just as effective for cigar and cigarette holders as for pipe-stems."



The Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd.

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